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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &C.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

JOURNAL OF

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NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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Editorial.

AGRICULTURE AND RAILROADS.

We are all so accustomed to live in the present that we do not often stop to consider what they did in the past, or how much we owe to modern inventions, not merely for our comforts, but for much of the prosperity we enjoy. We can hardly realize how large a part of the present magnificent results of our agriculture is due to the increased facilities of communication and transportation from one part of the country to another.

All of our railroad system has grown up in less than half a century, within forty years in fact, and the first great grain conveyance of any, the grandest and most gigantic enterprise of its day, the Erie canal, is now but fifty years old, having been finished in 1825 at an expense of $9,000,000. It was at first conceived by DeWitt Clinton to connect the waters of the Hudson river with those of Lake Erie, and considered at that time an enterprise of such vast extent as to be almost chimerical. When it was first proposed, President Madison went so far as to say that it could not be accomplished even with the resources of the whole Federal Government. But eight years and the perseverance of its projector did the business.

The far reaching eye of Washington saw very clearly that something must be done to develop the agricultural resources of the country and himself projected a canal up the Potomac to connect the great west, then comparatively uninhabited, with the Atlantic coast, but the enterprise was a little premature, and the capital for it could not be raised. But it was a grand conception and one that he foresaw the vast importance that the agriculture of that great section was destined to assume. And we all see in our day that his predictions were true, because they have been verified and demonstrated before our own eyes.

The success of the Erie canal stimulated other important improvements and opened new sources of wealth, the mere enumeration of which would appear to be fabulous. Railroads followed but a few years after, practically annihilating distance and bringing the trading centres of trade into closer communication. These great highways of travel as well as of traffic have multiplied every year and we now have 61,000 miles reticulating every portion of our widely extended domain.

Now we see what they, in connection with various other causes which are dependent upon them, have done to develop our vast resources. Previous to the existence of railroads our national production was quite insignificant compared with what it is at the present time. The inland farmer had no market for Indian corn, the cost of transportation of so bulky a product making it impossible to team it to any great distance, while the local demand was so extremely limited that there was no object in raising it much beyond the wants for home consumption. The whole quantity exported in 1830 was but 1811, was 571,312 bushels valued at $506,617 and 237,604 barrels of Indian meal valued at $595,434. What we should call a mere bagatelle. A single warehouse in Chicago can store 700,000 bushels. It can receive and ship 65,000 bushels a day, and it can ship alone 225,000 bushels a day, and the aggregate capacity of storage in the warehouses of that one city, exceeds 400,000,000 bushels. A dozen years ago they could receive and ship 430,000 bushels in ten hours, or ship alone, 1,340,000 in ten hours and follow it up the year round. In busy seasons these figures were often actually doubled by working day and night.

And in 1840, the first time this crop appears in the census returns, the aggregate corn yield of the whole country was only 377,531,875, an amount then thought to be very large, as it was, in fact, an enormous gain upon any crop raised previous to the opening of railroads. But it steadily and rapidly rose till the last census gives us 760,944,549 bushels, a quantity so vast as to be entirely beyond our power to handle without the facility which the railroads afford.

The same is true of wheat, and, in fact, of all the crops of the farm. In 1810, our whole export of wheat was only 325,024 bushels, and 798,431 barrels of flour and in 1830 it had not reached any very considerable proportions. The aggregate yield of the whole country in 1840, was but 84,823,272 bushels, but the census of 1870, returns 287,745,626 bushels. And yet how easily this enormous product is now handled. The warehouses of Chicago are erected along the river, and the railroad tracks run in the rear so that a train of loaded cars may be standing at one end of a large elevating warehouse, and while its load is being raised by elevators at the rate of seven thousand to eight thousand bushels per hour, at the other end the same grain may be running into vessels and be on its way to Buffalo, Montreal or Liverpool within six hours time! It is something wonderful, and yet we owe it all or nearly all to railroads, because without railroads to get this grain into market, the reaper and the thresher would be comparatively useless.

We might thus go to show how nearly every one of the great staples of the country have been stimulated beyond all former precedent since the opening of railways. The number of slaughtered animals has enormously increased since then. The railroads have opened the market into the very heart of the west, have gone, indeed, far beyond what is commonly known as the great grain producing region and crossed the continent, and every mile opened has been a positive aid to the progress of our agriculture as statistics abundantly prove.

No census of the aggregate value of all farm products was taken in 1830, or previous to the construction of railways, so that the comparison cannot be made, but by the returns of 1870, the value of farm products is stated as $2,447,538,658, a sum too vast, almost, for any one to comprehend or realize. In fact, the rapidity of the progress and expansion of our capacity for production is the agricultural marvel of the nineteenth century, and these magnificent results, as we have shown, have, to a very large extent, grown out of the extension of our railway system.

GENEROUS DONATION.

Isaac D. Farnsworth, Esq., of Boston, has given to the Mass. Agricultural College the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to establish medals for proficiency in elocution and oratory.

This was a much needed stimulus. There are to be two prizes in each of the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes, six in all, to be awarded at the time of the Prize Declamations in July.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College held their annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., at the State House on the 9th inst., His Excellency Gov. Washburn in the chair. After considering the Report of the Treasurer, the following officers were elected for the present year:

President—William B. Washburn.
Vice President—William S. Clark.
Secretary—Charles L. Flint.
Treasurer—Nathan Durfee.
Auditor—Henry Colt.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Clark, Colt, Durfee, Stedman and White.

EAST BOXFORD FARMERS' CLUB.

On the second day of January, 1873, at a public meeting duly notified, held at the vestry, the East Boxford Farmers' Club was organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Ansel Dorman.
Vice President—B. S. Barnes.
Treasurer—W. H. Kimball.
Rec. Secretary—S. D. Gammell.
Cor. Secretary—J. S. Sayward.
Executive Committee—C. C. Stevens, J. K. Cole, Daniel Gould, F. A. Barnes, D. Gibbs.

The object of this organization is to secure to its members self and mutual improvement, entertainment and profit.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE WORD PIPPIN.

BY ROBERT MANNING, SALEM, MASS.

I notice in the Pomologist for June, some speculations and inquiries from our friend Dr. Howsley in regard to the origin of the names of certain apples. Very likely this subject would be deemed of little importance by those who are fond of styling themselves "practical men," but I confess that it is a very interesting one to me, and I have made the following extract from an article by Dr. Robert Hogg, the eminent English pomologist, in the London Gardener's Chronicle for 1849, p. 180, as it appears to me to account satisfactorily for the origin of the names of Pippin and Pearmain, and will, I think, be of interest to Dr. Howsley, and perhaps others:

"*Pearmains.*—These are among our oldest English apples, and of which I believe the Winter Pearmain is the type. In this, I suspect, I differ from the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits, where the 'Old Pearmain' is made synonymous with the Herefordshire, or Royal Pearmain; but still, I am of opinion that the Winter Pearmain is the original. It is mentioned by Gerard in his 'Herbal,' in the 'Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard,' and by Ralph Austen, whilst I find no notice of the Royal Pearmain, till the time of Rea (1663), of which he says: It is much bigger and better tasted than the common kind."

"It seems to have been long a matter of doubt as to the origin and signification of this word Pearmain. My attention was first attracted to its derivation by observing that Gerard writes it Pearmaine, and both in the 'Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard,' and Cole's 'Adam in Eden,' it is written Pearemaine. The last syllable of the word being the same as I have observed Charlemagne, written Charlemaine in works of these periods, suggested the idea that Pearmain was similar; and as Charlemagne is Carolus Magnus gallicised, so also Pyrus Magnus gallicised gave Poire magne (the large Pear), which, slightly transformed, is Pearemaine or Pearmain. The name of the Pearmain is, therefore, in allusion to the shape of those apples so called, being similar to that of a pear."

"*Pippins.*—This is derived from the French word *pepin*, signifying a kernel, or the seed of apples, pears, and quinces. I am not prepared to say what variety is the type of this class, if indeed there is any one more than another, for I find the term applied by the early authors, not only to the seed, but to seedling apples generally. Thus we find Leonard Mascal, in 1672, instructing 'How to dung your wylde trees' come of Pepynes,' and 'when so ever ye do replante or change your Pepin trees from place to place, in so removing often the storks, the fruite thereof shall also change, but the fruite which doth come of graffing doth always kepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken; for as I have sayed, as often as the Pepin trees be removed to a better grounde the fruite thereof be so much amended.'"

Dr. Hogg also discusses the origin of the words "Juneating" and "Queening."

I may add that his view of the etymology of Pippin is confirmed by the fact "Pepin d'Or" is a French synonym of the English Golden Pippin. We have also Pipin Cela, Pepin Flogelle, Pepin a Porte, etc., all names derived from *pepin*, and in German the kindred term "Pippeling." I have myself heard of pear seedlings spoken of as "a fine lot of pippins."—*Horticulturist.*

PROFITS OF QUINCES.—An Ohioan, who has three-fourths of an acre of quince orchard, from which last year he sold 300 bushels of first-class fruit, spades the ground in Spring, and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree, applying at the same time a quart of salt, and another quart when the quinces are half grown.

☞ A fruit canning establishment in Dover, Del., has received an order from a single house in London, for 400,000 cans of peaches.

Questions & Answers.

MANAGEMENT OF LAND.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Two fields not manured for many years, mowed till little grew to mow, soil kept rather wet by water from springs near by running across them, not ploughed on this account, clay loam, subsoil, hard pan, clay and gravel, mixed surface slightly inclined from level, some bogs in spots, small briers with a few very small blueberry bushes, this fall tile drained, rocks removed and ploughed, previous to which on one was spread twenty cords horse manure to the acre, and the other will be manured the same in the spring. It is desired to lay these fields down to mowing lots again as soon as can be done to good advantage, and in good condition, and without more manure, to which end I enquire as to the best treatment hereafter.

1. Shall I let them lie fallow the next season, stirring the ground occasionally, and keeping weeds down with plough and harrow?

2. Or shall I sow something to plough in green, and what?

3. Shall I plant potatoes or other hoed crop?

4. Or raise rye, oats or corn to feed my cows green, or cure for winter?

5. Or what other treatment is recommended?

We should say to the first query, treat the land the following spring somewhat as we have suggested to another correspondent. Put on the harrow as early as it will do and repeat with the harrow or horse hoe every week or ten days till it is time to sow Hungarian grass, then give it an application of some special fertilizer and sow. You see the frequent tillage, stirring the surface in the spring so as to keep down all weeds is a partial fallowing. In August after the crop of Hungarian grass is cut, plough in the stubble and get ready to seed down to grass. If the land is not too rough this will succeed well and give satisfaction.

2. You might sow spring rye and clover or cultivate weekly as above till June or July and sow buckwheat to plough down in August. That wouldn't be bad treatment, and there is no crop that mellows up rough land better than buckwheat, but with land like yours, well manured, a good crop of Hungarian grass isn't going to hurt it, and two or three tons to the acre is going to give you a great quantity of winter food to make manure of next winter. We incline to the first method of treatment.

3. The potato is a very exhausting crop. You want your land to raise good grass and you want to get it into grass as soon as practicable. If you plant potatoes you can't expect to get them off in season to lay down next fall. Now if the land is thoroughly well ploughed, the sod will be rotted and broken down by next August or September so as to enable you to seed down then if you want to. But if you judge that it will not be in tolerable condition by that time, with the frequent harrowing and cultivating and fallowing with a Hungarian grass crop, then it might be well to take a crop of potatoes, and wait till next year to seed down.

4. We think rye and oats exhaust the land rather more than millet, even if they are cut green and we see no advantage in them over the millet or Hungarian, either to feed out green or to cut and cure for winter. Millet or Hungarian occupies the ground so short a time that it draws little on it, and then you can delay the sowing for weeks after either rye or oats must be in the ground, and that gives a good chance to run the harrow. Use the Nishwitz, the Shares' or the Smoothing harrow, and not the tooth harrow, and so to improve the filth and keep down weeds.

5. Give it all the manure you can, and then buy more.—[Ed.

SWELLED UDDER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have a two years old heifer which dropped her calf eight days ago. Her udder keeps swelled quite hard. Will you please inform me what is the best application. Also, why a white cow is more liable to be troubled with vermin, and hard to get rid of them, and what is the best remedy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Warren, Jan. 8, 1873.

If a swelled udder is taken in season, frequent, and slow and gentle bathing in hot water, hot as it can be borne by the hand, is the best treatment. Hot or very warm soap suds applied with the hand gently, carefully, and continued some time at each application, rubbing and working over the udder till it is perfectly dry, is about the best thing you can do. Repeat it every four hours, and if it is followed up with patience there are very few cases indeed that will not yield to this treatment. Take away the calf immediately. It is cruel to let the calf suck when the udder is very sore and painful, and it has permanently ruined many a cow's bag. Take care, also, not to feed milk making food. It increases the fever in the udder. Milk often.

As to the second query, it may be explained as being due to the contrast of colors. We can see the strangers better. There ought to be no difficulty in getting rid and keeping clear of vermin. Bed with sand, feed well, card every day, and thoroughly, after applying powdered sulphur, and if you moisten the card teeth a little and dip it in the sulphur, it works it into the skin a little better.

There are many ways, all very simple, but if cattle are kept well and carded every day so as to keep the skin healthy, they will not be likely to be troubled.—Ed.

CLEANSING CASKS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I find the following question in the last week's issue of the *Ploughman*.

"I wish to ask a question through the columns of the *Ploughman*. I have a large oil tank which has been used for holding oil of apples, and in German the kindred term "Pippeling." I have myself heard of pear seedlings spoken of as "a fine lot of pippins."—*Horticulturist.*

PROFITS OF QUINCES.—An Ohioan, who has three-fourths of an acre of quince orchard, from which last year he sold 300 bushels of first-class fruit, spades the ground in Spring, and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree, applying at the same time a quart of salt, and another quart when the quinces are half grown.

☞ A fruit canning establishment in Dover, Del., has received an order from a single house in London, for 400,000 cans of peaches.

Oil casks can be thoroughly cleansed with any of the alkalies, but the cheapest and best for the purpose are the following, viz. Lye from wood ashes, sal soda, and potash. If the soda or potash is used it should be dissolved in rain water boiling hot, and turned into the cask. Bung tight, and roll or shake the cask so as to bring the alkali in contact with the oil, with which it will unite forming soap.

A small amount of alkali will cleanse an oil cask, but it should be thoroughly rinsed with soft water boiling hot, to free it from the soap, and alkaline matter.

The wood of the cask, if it has been in use a long time, becomes so impregnated with oil, that small quantities will continue to work out, but not sufficient to injure the cider or vinegar.

If an oil cask is kept full of cider during its fermentation, the oil set free will all rise to the bunghole and be thrown out by the cider while working.

I now have in use, for storing cider or vinegar, fifty oil casks, some of which hold between three and four hundred gallons, and find them the best kind of storage I can get, on account of their strength and durability.

HARRIS LEWIS.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1873.

TO TREAT WORN OUT LAND.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have a worn out grass farm that I wish to improve, and make the crops pay the expense. Shall I buy fish guano at $15 per ton and sell hay for $30 per ton, or shall I feed my hay to milch cows and sell milk for thirty-five cents per can? Shall I topdress my worn out field, or plough and spread manure on the furrow, and sow grass seed and grain, or grass seed alone?

H. G. O. HAWKES.

Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1872.

We should say that to sell hay and buy fish guano at $15 per ton, would be just the wrong way to go to work to improve a lot of run down land. If it is possible to do it, that is if it can be done without running too much in debt, the better way would be to feed all the hay, stock up heavy and buy meal or some other feeding stuff, say linseed, or cotton seed meal, bed the cattle well, keep the manure in a barn cellar if you have one, if not run up a shed covering over it so as to keep it safe from water drainage from the eaves, and rains, and add from time to time a little muck, loam or other substance to save the liquids, and in all ways, make and economise all the manure in your power. It is astonishing how much can be done to increase the manurial substances of the farm when a man makes a specialty of it.

Now as to the application. When grass is in good heart, as we say, that is when it is thick enough and close set and wants only some active stimulus to give it a luxuriant growth, it can be kept in this condition for many years, by occasional and judicious top dressing. But our old worn out fields, where from droughts and constant close cropping the grasses have become thin, the roots feeble and not very productive need something more. They need not only a little mixing up, but a fresh addition of seed, and the mere turning over with the plough and working with the harrow repeatedly is of itself a positive benefit to them. If they could be ploughed and subjected to the regular system of rotation and manuring, it would of course be all the better, but where a man has much land of this description, and only a limited supply of manure, we would say put in the plough, and do it deeply and thoroughly. The fall is the better time, but as that is past, do it in the spring as early as possible to plough well. Let it lie a few days and then put on a good harrow or go over it with a horse hoe, not tearing up the sod. To avoid this a Nishwitz or a Shares' harrow is vastly better than the common iron tooth. Let it lie again for a week or so then go over it again in the same way and so on till the 10th or 15th of June. In that way you give it practically a fallowing. You kill and keep down the weeds as fast as they germinate. You mellow up the surface and so make a fine seed bed, and if the ploughing is well done and the old sod is not torn up, you make very smooth and fair work. Now, about the 10th of June give it say fourteen or sixteen quarts of Hungarian grass seed and what manure you can spare and harrow or brush in. By the 1st or 10th of August you can cut a couple of tons to the acre of good and nutritious hay, and more, if the land is of fair quality. Then you can plough up again, if you like, or cultivate the stubble with the horse hoe if the land is light, and sow in grass seed and lay down, or let the land lie over for similar treatment next year.

The main cost of this method is the ploughing. You can put the whole farm under the plough in three years and give it a new start.—[Ed.

"CLEANSING CASKS."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In the *Ploughman* of Jan. 4th, the inquiry is made as to the best method of cleansing a cask. My experience is that the simplest, quickest and most effectual method is to burn a handful of straw in the cask, followed by washing with scalding water. The most rancid pork barrel may be made perfectly sweet in a very short time by this method. If anything will cleanse a cask that has contained oil, fire will do it; but even this might fail where the oil had penetrated the wood.

Respectfully, S. H. SHERMAN.

The Poultry Interest.

POULTRY DIFFICULTIES.

I notice, once in a while, some poultry fancier is troubled with a hen that eats her eggs, and another who has hens that pick the hackle off the cock. The surest and only remedy in either case is to burn the end of the bill off, from an eighth to one-quarter of an inch, with any piece of iron, heated to a white heat. In a case of feather pulling, after burning the end of the bill, take a sharp knife and scrape the edges of the bill near the point so they can get no hold upon the feathers. After this treatment the fowl can pick up grain, gravel and all necessary to sustain life, but cannot break the shell of the egg, or pluck the cock, and by the time the bill has again grown out, the habit is forgotten. Don't be afraid of burning too much, especially on a strong bill. In case of egg eaters, if one burning won't do, burn again.

In case of roup in brood, cock, or hen, cut the head off, as, although palliatives may be resorted to, the disease is surely generated. In the case of very valuable fowls, of the coarse cold blooded strains, cut crosses will absorb the disease.—*Ex.*

POULTRY KEEPING.—Within the last twenty years the improvement in the breeds of poultry has been on the increase. Foreign importations have contributed largely to this, and every importer of superior stock for breeding purposes, deserves the thanks of the country. With this improvement has increased the demand for both poultry and eggs; and small farmers cannot do better than turn their attention in this direction. There is just as good a range for poultry on a farm of twenty or thirty acres as on one of five hundred acres. In the neighborhood of a market, town, or city, or within reach of such by railroad, the growing of poultry and eggs is very profitable and the demand increases with the supply, so that there is no danger of overstocking the market. The time spent in attending to this is so small that it is not missed from other employments, but is rather a recreation.—*Am Stock Journal.*

CARE OF YOUNG DUCKS.—I take three boards about a foot wide, and make a yard either square or triangular shaped, and put the hen and coop in one corner of it. I keep the hen cooped until the ducklings are about two weeks old, when I give her her liberty. She will stay with the ducklings some time longer. No more than twelve or fourteen ducklings should be kept in one yard, as they are apt to pile upon one another at night, and smother each other. The ducklings should be confined in a yard until they are well feathered, for if they go through wet grass they almost invariably die. The yard should be moved every two weeks and care should be taken to have a good shelter in one corner.—*Poultry World.*

The Milk Interest.

MILK TRANSPORTATION.

The Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing on January 9, upon the subject of transportation of Milk for the Milk Producers' Association by the Fitchburg Railroad. The Association complains that the Fitchburg Railroad do not and have not furnished transportation and accommodation to carry milk. Negotiations have been made with the railroad for such transportation, but as the road had furnished no convenient transportation it had to be carried from Concord to Lexington by wagon and from there over the Lowell road. Judge H. F. French of Concord, President of the Milk Producers' Association, appeared in behalf of that Corporation. John B. Goodrich appeared for the Railroad.

President Stearns of the Fitchburg Railroad said that the company have repeatedly offered to transport the milk for the Association at the same rates as other roads do and give them every facility to transport milk.

Edward F. Cunningham, a milk producer, was present and testified that, could transportation be furnished, he could sell it for much higher prices at Boston than he now realizes. The milk business, as managed now, is a complete monopoly. He said he had stopped bearing fruit. He is gathered to his fathers, and his trees are more than half passed through the fire, and the balance are seasoned wood, and are quite young trees yet.

So much for proper care and attention, the old man lived rent free with no tax on his goose that laid the golden eggs.

As it is fifty years since horticulture has taken a hold upon the attention of the public mind and has been a special calling of many of the ablest minds of this country and Europe, whose experience has been laid before the people, it seems superfluous to go into details of planting and the after care of orchards. The question of consideration of the day is, what varieties to plant for special markets, what varieties are best adapted to specific soils, and what ones have vigorous constitutions. A friend once asked me what varieties to plant; he had studied all the fruit books written by practical men, and found them made to sell trees by, not in the interest of the buyer.

I have no trees to sell, and shall give in future papers, the merits and demerits of different varieties of pears and apples, as they have come under my experience, and observation. Possessing no bantling of my own, and disinterested in others' bantlings, I flatter myself I can be impartial in the premises.

☞ Softness of fleece is not strictly a property of wool. It is, however, a very essential quality, and is almost wholly dependent on the manner in which the sheep have been kept. If kept in uniform good condition, the quality of softness is always present. Wool from a lean, half-starved sheep will be equally fine, but will be harsh and brittle. All fabric made from such wool are tender, and wear out readily.

☞ A number of Long Island farmers have undertaken to keep clean the gutters in parts of Brooklyn for the sake of the fertilizing materials thus collected, doing the work without charge to the city.

☞ "Every cow should fatten one pig," is an old rule and a good one; that is, the daily product of a good cow should be in buttermilk or whey enough to feed one pig, after the cream and cheese are extracted.

☞ Farm drainage is one of the great means through which many of our farms are to be improved—by lengthening the season, preventing drouth, increasing the yield of crops and the value of the land.

☞ If fowls are infested with lice, damp the skin under the feathers with water, then sprinkle a little sulphur on the skin. Let the bird be covered with insect or parasites, they will all disappear in the course of twelve hours.

☞ Milton Merrifield of Sheffield caught forty-two rats in one night recently, by exchanging a barrel of oats that had often been visited by rats for a barrel of water, covering with chaff. The varments unconsciously pitched in and met a watery grave.

☞ To effectually cure setting hens put two or three chickens in the nest with them over night, coop them together the next day, then taking the chickens away from her, she will cluck around a day or two, and then begin to lay eggs again.

☞ A farm in Sutton, New Hampshire, which was purchased by Thomas Wadleigh in 1767, has remained in the family ever since, being now occupied by the great-great grandson of the original proprietor.

Sheep should be well and evenly fed; no sudden changes of food, from good to bad, nor be exposed to storms or sudden changes of temperature, as the fiber of the fleece will be uneven and unhealthy.

☞ The test of an egg is to hold it to the light from a dark place (in a darkened room to a candle, or in both hands, tunnel form, to the window by day;) if it shows a yolk color, it is good; if opaque, throw it away.

☞ Toads are capital helpers in taking care of vine patches. Lay boards between the rows to shelter them in the day time, and they will make a carnival of the bugs at night.

Horticulture.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ORCHARD PLANTING.

NUMBER II.

BY J. S. NEEDHAM.

How often we see the tree or plant placed in the soil by the planter and left to care for itself as though it was a thing of reason knowing its wants and possessing the power to supply them, if not for its shiftlessness.

Such a system of horticulture gives the lie to all reasoning in any other business and to the great truths of society, for such gives no return for the little labor bestowed. "By the sweat of his brows shall man eat his bread, and fruit also."

Diligence, activity, and labor are the springs of success in fruit culture, and without those three requisites, indomitably persevered in, no pleasure or profit can be reasonably hoped for.

It is asserted by one of our ablest horticulturists, Dr. Loring, that fruit culture does not pay, particularly apple growing as it is generally conducted by farmers. He is correct. Ought such to be the case when ours is the apple growing "zone par excellence?"

We often hear the remark which is very true, that when an orchard planter dies, his orchard dies with him. Most able men have hobbies; when he dies his hobby is cast out with his remains.

When one plants an orchard, it is a creation of his hands, so far as he can create, daily he watches its progress, warring against all insects that are parasites of his creation, no crops or weeds are allowed to rob it of any of its fertilizers, in fine he stands as guardian angel, and it daily grows more and more of himself till it becomes a part of his being; what wonder such an orchard dies with its owner, or at best lingers a barren, worthless existence.

I will relate a case, one of many that has come under my observation. A mechanic of this town hired a house and small garden. He bought and planted five apple trees in his garden; for twenty years he sold fruit from those five trees, over his family use, enough to pay his rent, thirty-five dollars yearly. He sold $700 worth from those five trees. He was forty years old when he planted them. About ten years ago his wife died; he left and lived with his children, other tenants took the house, and the trees were neglected, and the borers commenced their work of destruction. Last year the writer we are quoting says: "The ridiculousness of the fabric excited his mirth to such an extent that I thought he'd kill himself a laughing." Herein lies the difficulty in dealing with the question in hand. The important points of Mr. Chenery's position are without the shadow of truth as a basis, and, to the credit of their good nature, our people are hard to conceive such a thing can be.

Mr. Chenery accuses us of endeavoring to create a false impression with regard to the Holstein Breeders Association, "and the aims and objects of the breeders of the race of Holstein cattle in this country," and asks "what breeder has tried to make the public believe his cattle came from Holstein when they did not." Let us see what Mr. Chenery has done as bearing upon those questions, and what, as stated by themselves, are the "aims and objects" of his association. First, Mr. Chenery has given us his description of the cattle which he calls "Holstein," conformity to which is necessary to entry in his Herd Book; they must be of those "large short horned black and white cattle brought from Holstein into Holland and kept for dairy purposes, and *improved* during a lapse of successive generations, retaining their name as Holstein to distinguish them from cattle of other parts of Holland having a different origin." Knowing that no such cattle can be found in Holland; that no such distinction is known there; that, as Mr. Chenery quotes from our correspondent, Mr. Whiting, the cattle in Holland, and especially in the district from which he claims to have had his, "are bred and kept in mixed herds of black and white, red and white and gray and white," we cannot do less than state what we know; if it places the "Holstein breeders" in an awkward light, we submit the fault is not ours. They have the opportunity of putting themselves right in answering our correspondent who asks where and by whom the cattle described by them are bred? Until they do this we must keep the fact before our readers that it is the common cattle of Holland and not a peculiar breed which have been imported by Mr. Chenery. *Second*, Mr. Chenery asks "what breeder has tried to make the public believe his cattle came from Holstein." We reply that not only would the adoption of the name Holstein naturally lead to such a supposition, but our correspondent, who some weeks ago related the story of General Tilden's importation, tells us he got it directly from the lips of Mr. Chenery himself; can we say more, if that story is true, somebody was certainly misled.

We have said thus much prefatory to Mr. Chenery's article because to have printed it without comment might have appeared as assenting to his position, but, whatever may be the importance of the subject, we cannot go on giving to irrelevant matter space which our readers have a claim should be better filled; and we consider the whole ground gone over by Mr. Chenery as having been long since settled, so far as evidence of competent witnesses can do it. In conclusion we are obliged to touch upon a point we would rather not have had occasion for. This communication of Mr. Chenery's offers the first instance in the controversy, at least so far as published in the *Ploughman*, of a pointed lack of that courtesy which should characterize such discussion, and the omission of which can in our opinion have no excuse. Ordinarily we should decline to admit portions of Mr. Chenery's remarks as printed below. The style can, however, have no weight as argument, and the person to whom reference is made will probably not rate it above its value.

In the third paragraph of his communication it is said "assertion is not proof, and you produce not a word of evidence" &c. If any reader of the *Ploughman* will turn back to our article giving an elaborate history of the cattle, he will see whether it was mere "assertion" or not. The whole article was a complete and unanswerable proof of the ground we had taken, and the heterogenous mixture of quotations in Mr. C's article does not furnish a reply.

Correspondence

'DUTCH' AND 'HOLSTEIN' CATTLE.

RESUME OF THE WHOLE QUESTION.

We give room to the lengthy communication below, not because it contains anything relevant to the subject of which it treats, which Mr. Chenery has not said before, and said a great many times; not because it is said with any new force, but because we desire to avoid any shadow of reason for an imputation of unfairness in the matter.

We confess to thinking it would have been more conducive to a proper understanding of the question as it affects our readers, had Mr. Chenery devoted his effort to answering certain pertinent queries which have been urged upon him through these columns. So long as he leaves these unnoticed, his reasons for adopting a name, even were they much better than have yet appeared, are of little account, and it must appear that he is begging the question.

Mr. Chenery, having imported in years past some Dutch cattle, has publicly assumed certain things concerning them, which the Editor of the *Ploughman*, as well as others who have interested themselves in the subject in Holland, know to be false. So far as we are concerned what we have said has been in a regard for truth, and with no personal interest or feeling beyond that; in this spirit we now write. It is Mr. Chenery's acts and not his motives which we have at any time characterised. His acts have been such as to mislead, and calculated, if the breed are worth introducing, to do immeasurable harm: it does not make the case a whit better that he does this in ignorance.

Before us is a letter from a native of Holland, a gentleman holding position there which entitle his utterances to respect. To him was sent a copy of our article of which Mr. Chenery complains, also a "Holstein Herd Book." As showing how the course of Mr. Chenery and his associates is looked upon abroad, we quote from the letter: "The article from the *Ploughman* is to the point, but a little too mild; those fellows deserve punishment. A more bare-faced, stupendous tissue of falsehoods than this Herd Book never was put forth." The Herd Book was handed to Prof. Hengeveld of the Agricultural College at Utrecht, than whom there is not a more able and valuable description of cattle has existed on the western coast of the Continent of Europe, and extending from *Denmark* to the confines of France. They were celebrated for the great quantities of milk which they yielded, and some of them exhibited an extraordinary aptitude to fatten. *At what particular time they found their way to England or by whom they were imported is unknown*, but there is a *tradition* that towards the close of the seventeenth century a bull and some cows were introduced into Holderness, &c."

Prof. Low in speaking of the races of cattle possessed by Ireland and the western part of England, says: "In comparing these varieties of cattle with the races of the opposite continent, the large dingy breed of the Fens may be compared with the native black cattle of the flats and marshes of Holland, and the more varied kinds north of the Humber, with those of *Holstein and Jutland, whence the finest cattle of the north of Europe have been derived*;" and he says that in the fertile district of the Tees importations of cattle took place "sometimes from Holland, and sometimes by the way of Hamburg, *Holstein*, and other countries of the Elbe." He refers to the importation of Sir Wm. St. Quintin and Mr. Michael Dobinson from Holland, and says "other persons had resorted for their breeding cattle, to *Holstein, whence the finest of the Dutch breeds had themselves been derived*." In reference to the Teeswater breed, he says, "the females retain in a considerable degree the properties of the *Holstein race* in yielding a large quantity of milk."

Wilson says that "toward the close of the seventeenth century or perhaps *at an earlier period*, a bull and some cows were introduced into Holderness from some part of Continental Europe between Denmark and France. They were better milkers, larger in size, and more capable of being fattened to an enormous bulk than almost any other cattle which were then known;" and again he says, that "during the latter part of the last century numerous bulls were imported to the counties of York and Durham from *Holstein* and Holland."

Lewis F. Allen, late Pres't. of the New York State Agricultural Society, Ed. Am. Shorthorn Herd Book, author of "American Cattle," etc., says that for some centuries anterior to the conquest of England by the First William, (of Normandy) the northeastern counties of England, Northumberland, Durham, and York (then called Northumbria) had been possessed by the Danes, and the Scandinavians of northwestern Europe. While they held the frontier coast of England, they established trade in many articles of merchandise and agricultural products, and shipped them to and from both sides of the ocean channel. Among these were cattle in considerable numbers. Denmark, Jutland, *Holstein* and Utrecht, long held by the Danes, possessed a breed of cattle—Shorthorns essentially—having their general appearance....It is supposed by the majority of the

ing the grounds of the International Exhibition, the stranger was struck with astonishment at the great preponderance of these marsh cattle, which the careless observer would be inclined to set down without hesitation *as all of one breed*, but a closer inspection would soon satisfy him that *black and white cattle came from more countries than one.*

"The Dutch formed a prominent and marked feature in the show, the number of animals about a hundred and thirty, many of them from the finest herds in Holland.

"But there were *hundreds of black and white cattle* that filled the neighboring sheds, *that did not come from Holland.* They swarm on the marshes to the east of the Dutch border, extending along the coast as far as the Weser, especially in a division of the kingdom of Hanover called East Friesland, and in Oldenburg, lying a little to the westward of Bremen. . . . The number of animals entered and shown in the class of these marsh races, in addition to the Dutch already mentioned was 3152. But many of these came from Holstein, others still from Schleswig. Along the Holstein and Schleswig marshes, a continuation of the great coast chain already mentioned, the native breeds are closely allied *in their chief characteristics* with the Dutch. But these are more or less breeds distinguished by local peculiarities."

Dr. Detmers, a native of Oldenburg, speaks of the cattle in Holland, Friesland, and the northern part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg as identical, and proposes *the name "Lowland breed"* or *"Lowland cattle,"* be *generally adopted*, and Dr. Bocking, another German, says the best representatives of the breed "being found only on the borders of North Holland, but very extensively in East Friesland and the Diet Marshes, *the name Dutch Cattle is hardly the most appropriate.* In their country they are called Marsh Cattle; and nine-tenths of the whole being raised in Germany, in a mercantile point of view, and pointing to the centre of their climate and soil, *would it not be better to call them North Germans?*" The Magdeburg gentleman whom I have before quoted, says:—"I am very glad to observe that more correct views regarding the name of the Holstein cattle are going to prevail. In my native country that breed is principally esteemed, and is imported from Holstein. We call every cow a Hollander cow, in case it belongs to the large herds of the great estate owners. These gentlemen often keep from two hundred to eight hundred head of cows, and rent them (or the produce of them) to a person that is called a 'Hollander'—meaning natives of Holland, who came in former times to hire as herdsmen in dairies. This name remained attached to those in charge of large herds of cattle for dairy purposes; the name 'Hollanderie' to a large dairy; hence originated the name of *'Holland cow,'* meaning *dairy* cow."

It would be useless to continue these quotations; enough has already been said to show that the cattle under consideration are found in all the various provinces named, with some variation in size and form in different localities, yet so that their "characteristics" as to have been exhibited in one and the same class at the great International Exhibition at Hamburg. It is also apparent, that, however appropriate may be the various local names by which the cattle are known in their native countries, it is requisite that the importers and breeders of the stock in this country should have *some* distinctive name applicable to the general character from whatever point it may be obtained, otherwise we would have the same stock, represented under half a dozen different names. A. would have "Beemsters," B. "Hollanders;" C. "Friesianders; D. "Oldenburgers;" E. "Dutch," &c. &c., and all possessing the same *"general characteristics.* It is doubtful whether *any* name could have been selected satisfactory to *all* parties; as it will have been noticed that while one party is strenuous for the "Dutch" name, another suggests "North German," and still another proposes "Low-land cattle," or "Lowland breed," &c. Meanwhile those most interested—the breeders of the stock—have through their organization known as "The Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle," resolved that they will discountenance all confusion of terms, and recognize *Holstein* as the proper name of this race of cattle." And this action was not taken without due and careful consideration, and realization of its importance. It was deemed advisab'e to define the limits embraced in the provinces before named as the territory from which animals would be recognized by the association. The "best authorities" had stated, as before quoted, that "although the race has been most fully developed and attained to the greatest consequence in North Holland, *the original stock was by no means bred on Holland*, but in *Holstein*; whence it spread itself over the North of Germany and Holland, and thence, especially *"the finest of the Dutch breed all themselves been derived."* These, with other good and sufficient reasons, doubtless decided the Association to adhere to the term *Holstein* as the fit designation of the cattle; and it is gratifying to know that the leading agricultural societies, and the leading agricultural journals in the country acquiesce in the action of the Association, and use the name in their publications.

The length this communication has already attained admonishes me that I must economise space in noticing your correspondent Whiting, whose sarpings have been aptly characterised by another as the "eructations from a sourced imagination." It is hardly conceivable that, after all the reckless charges of misstatement, scheming, fraud, falsehood, &c., preferred by him against the author of the Holstein Herd Book, and his general abuse of the Holstein Breeders Association, he comes to us with the following application.

CONCORD, MASS., Sept. 17, 1872.

W. W. CHENERY, Esq., Boston.

Dear Sir—I wish to make application in due form, for the admission of all my imported stock to your Herd Book. Will you kindly inform me what will be required, that I may not be obliged to do twice what can be done at once.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) T. E. WHITING.

Comment is unnecessary, yet we cannot but express surprise that Mr. Whiting should desire his cattle to be recorded with those denominated by him "course masses of bone and offal," and belonging to the set of scheming swindlers which he would have the public believe compose the Holstein Breeders Association.

[We do not see that Mr. Whiting's letter NECESSARILY implies a desire to enter the company described by Mr. Chenery, and, in point of fact, we can see quite another object in the application.—Ed.]

I will refer to but one or two of Mr. Whiting's statements, viz: "That the cattle in Holland are bred and kept in mixed herds of black and white, red and white, and gray and white, identical in conformation and unmistakable when seen, nor is there any established preference as to color," and he says "that no such thing as grades or mongrels are known in Holland." This is in striking contrast with the statements of other parties who have visited Holland. I am aware that Mr. Whiting has stated that the Holstein Breeders Association is composed of gentlemen "not one of whom has ever set foot in Holland," yet I have recently conversed with a member of said association' who has travelled through that country for the especial purpose of informing himself in relation to the cattle there, and he assures me that the *color of the pure bred cattle is black and white*, and that when the red and white appears in a herd, it is the result of importations from the more southerly country, and in some instances from England, the steel gray being a natural result of a cross between the red and white strangers and the prevailing black and white cattle. Indeed we have upon this point the concurrent testimony of all the agricultural writers who have visited Holland, one of the most recent of whom—Prof. Cook of the N. J. Ag. College—says the cattle in Holland are to be seen every where, and their *decided colors of black and white* make them conspicuous objects. He got, he says, the most definite information from Wouter Sluis who occupied a farm in the Beemster, and was thoroughly informed in his business. He judged the quality of his cows by the size of the milk mirror, the yellowness of the skin, the abundance of scurf on it, and *the clear definition of black and white colors.*

And I notice that you, Mr. Editor, quote the Consul at Amsterdam as saying "In Friesland the prejudice against red, gray and white cattle is great. There *rarely any other color than black and white is found.*"

But I must bring this long article to a close, only remarking further, that the Holstein Breeders Association is a permanent institution, the Holstein Herd Book an established fact, and the Holstein Breeders intend to make the Holstein cattle a blessing to the agricultural community.

W. W. CHENERY.

Belmont, Mass.

OLD SOUTH PRAYER MEETING.—The Prayer Meeting, widely known as the Old South Prayer Meeting, is now held morning and noon, daily, at the rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, corner Tremont and Elliot Streets.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1873.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Agricultural Society will be held at the MEIONAON, under Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on

Tuesday, February 4, 1873,

at eleven o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, *Secretary.*

Boston, January 15, 1873.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

The lively feature of the week in Boston has been the Grand Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held in Music Hall, at which there were a thousand entries of stock, some of it of rare beauty and value, and all of it forming the most attractive combination of feathered folk ever witnessed in Boston. The yards and coops were liberally represented, from far and near. The company was by no means the relic of Thanksgiving and Christmas scenes, but a proud, full-fed, high plumage set, that stirred up the domestic sentiment in every heart from the bottom. As we go to press, the Exhibition is in the full tide of success; a great improvement on last years', excellent as that was, and showing what a deep hold the poultry question has taken on the public mind. The prizes are richly worth competing for, because they are bestowed only after the most thorough comparison of points and qualities, and one intended to work up the opinions of the Association on poultry of all kinds to the highest standard. Delighted thousands have thronged the Hall of the Exhibition, where they were greeted with such a bewildering concourse of noises from feathered throats as forced them to think they were in a realm hitherto unknown. Massachusetts worthily vies with Paris in summoning the feathered tribes into company, and New England at large poured in its finest contributors.a.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The features of public business at Washington for the past week have consisted of the Credit Mobilier investigation, the reopening of the Cuban question, the hearings before the Finance Committee on the standard for the issue of legal tender, and the disclosures relative to the Kansas Senatorial election. The Louisiana case, which has now become double-headed, has been brought to the attention of Congress by the sending in of all the papers connected with it from the President through the Attorney General. Gen. Butler made a striking attempt to raise a commission in the House, with power to go to Louisiana and order a new election, under its own supervision; but it received no favor on the start, though causing unusual excitement among the members as he proceeded to disclose and defend his plan. Secretary Boutwell was before the Finance Committee, to ask for power to establish $356,000,000 as the minimum limit of legal tender currency, and $375,000,000 as the maximum standard, which would leave to him the difference of nineteen millions to employ at his discretion for relieving the money market. The Finance Committee is understood to have formally denied the Secretary's right to issue four millions of retired legal tender, last September. The House of Representatives, equally with the country, have been chiefly absorbed with the disclosures made in the course of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and the subject receives the attention of the daily journals throughout the United States. There will be nothing done with the tax and tariff bill at this session.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Carlists, and her compulsory military scheme still threatens serious popular resistance. The Republican sentiment is growing, and consolidating steadily. The death of Louis Napoleon has had no visible effect on affairs in France, though a body of Bonapartists in the Assembly have made a movement towards the Republican side. President Thiers cherishes a steady hope that by skillful management, he will be able to steer the nation into the tranquil waters of conservative republicanism. At seventy-five years of age, he ahows a wonderfully vigorous faculty for government. Prince Bonaparte is said to be decidedly opposed to any further imperial plans from Chiselhurst; he thinks he ought to have the next chance, before Louis Napoleon's son. Bismark's retirement is reported to have been owing to a positive disagreement with Emperor William on the Catholic question, the Emperor being unwilling to follow his impetuous Minister to the extent of his new policy towards the Jesuits. The little breeze that sprung up between England and Russia in reference to Khiva, seems to have been fully composed, Russia having voluntarily given the British government ample assurance of her peaceful intentions. There is no special stir in the public affairs of England at present, Mr. Gladstone having made his appearance before the public only on the dispute whether he was a daily reader of Homer. The Queen sent, through her family representatives expressions of personal sympathy to theEmpress Eugenie on the death of the Emperor.

AGRICULTURAL ENDOWMENTS.

Congress is solicited to extend its generosity in the matter of lands to the institutions of learning, and especially to schools, in the different States, and the proposition receives some very strong support in the Senate. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, stated to the Senate that his observation had taught him that nothing had tended more to advance the cause of common education than the high schools which had been established over that State. And it will not be disputed that it is far better to distribute the public lands judiciously for the promotion of the cause of popular education, than vote it away in huge blocks to corporations and speculators. People are coming to take a different view of the question. First the homestead, next the cause of schools, as recipients of the land treasure of the nation.

The Small Pox Contagion.—Mayor Pierce has now a new Board of Health to co operate with him in stamping out the contagion in this city, and it will be done in the shortest possible order. The Board have full authority to take buildings anywhere for hospital purposes, and they can likewise make any regulations which they may deem necessary in a sanitary point of view. They will at once make vaccination compulsory, and force cases of disease into an isolation that alone can destroy its power to advance farther. The right step has been taken at last, and people may feel an assurance that the worst has been reached. The reports of cases come in lighter than before, and in forty days the trouble may wholly cease. The whole community is eager to second the Mayor in his efforts.

The Case of Cuba.—Some correspondence has passed between the State Department and the Madrid Government, in relation to the latter's prompter performance of its promises on emancipation, which, it is claimed, has led to substantial results. Spain, at any rate, has renewed her pledge to hasten the liberation of the blacks, and has likewise made restitution of property to an American citizen in Cuba from whom it had been wrongfully taken. The Government is as yet disinclined to offer recognition to the Cuban rebels as belligerents, for the reason that they have no fixed place of government, and really no visible footing on the island. For all that, they have continued a war for more than four years, and there is no nearer prospect of the Spanish forces becoming victors in their protracted conflict. Popular sympathy in this country is wholly with the struggling Cubans.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the *Senate*, on Friday, a memorial was presented by the Boston Board of Trade asking that the Insurance Commissioners be directed to make immediate and thorough inquiry into the manner in which all claims for loss of property by the great fire in Boston have been settled by the insurance companies charted by this State, and by agents doing business under the laws of this State; as to whether any claims of loss against such companies continue unsettled, and for what reasons, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the present Legislature. Referred to the Committe on Insurance.

In the *House*, a message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting for the information and use of the Legislature, the annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, of the Police Commissioners, of the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Mystic River Corporation. The report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries states that the easily cultivated alewives are rapidly increasing, and that quite a number of small streams are annually producing over one hundred tons of food, sold at one-fifth the price of beef. Shad culture on the Merrimack was progressing favorably. Fish breeding had been continued at North Andover, and the total catch for the year was 2447, amount of spawn taken 5,925,000, being 1397 over last year. The catch was not so great as the year previous. Trout breeding establishments are springing up all over the State, and improvements are being made in the method. But little has been done toward stocking the river with salmon because of the high price of the spawn. The fishways have undergone a considerable change and a marked improvement has been made in many of them during the last few years, and the various methods are treated at much length. In conclusion they state that the successful cultivation of fish is no longer a matter of doubt, and that there is scarcely any limit to which it may not be carried especially of migratory fish.

In the *House*, on Saturday, the usual numbe of petitions were presented and referred. An order was adopted that the Judiciary Committee consider amending the laws of the Commonwealth that when a married woman dies in the lifetime of her husband seized of lands, tenements or hereditaments or any right or entail therein in fee simple, her husband shall in all cases be entitled to the whole of said estate during his natural life, and if any part thereof is wild or woodland he may use, clear and improve the same.

In the *Senate*, on Monday, a bill was introduced creating a second Middlesex district court, including the towns of Reading North Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden and Everett. An order was adopted directing the Committee on Judiciary to consider what legislation is necessary in regard to the small pox and other contagious diseases.

In the *House*, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of amending existing statutes, so as to give municipal and police courts the same power to issue naturalization papers as now allowed by the supreme judicial and superior courts. A resolve was introduced oa leave authorizing the governor to appoint a commissioner who should attend the Vienna exposition and co-operate with the general government in providing the requisite information and facilities to the people of Massachusetts, and appropriating a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the purpose.

But little business of importance was transacted in either branch on Tuesday or Wednesday, the Senate and House only holding short afternoon sessions.

The Coal Ring.—Four of the large coal transportation companies of Pennsylvania, which divided the round sum of twenty millions last year in freights, are now organizing to crush out the smaller companies, in order to put up the price of coal one dollar per ton. This would inflict a tax, in mid winter, of from five to ten dollars on every family in the northeastern States, and prove the most cruel of experiments. The combination say they have money enough to put their plan through, and they are determined to do it. The consuming public are only their lawful prey. One can see in this the imminent danger from concentrations of capital and franchises in few hands. Opposition for all to

THE MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society was held at Augusta, on the 15th inst., and the following officers elected: President, Rufus Prince of Turner; Secretary, Samuel Wasson of Ellsworth; Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard of Bangor; Trustees, Warren Percival, B. F. Hamilton, S. F. Raymond, Seward Dill, W. P. Wingate, Peter Wagner. The next annual exhibition will be held at Bangor next September.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

An appeal to the manufacturers, inventors and artisans of New England, prined below, will explain itself, and it is earnestly hoped that those engaged in all the industrial arts will take immediate action, and let New England be well represented at the Vienna Exposition:

To the Manufacturers, Inventors and Artisans of New England—But twenty years have elapsed since the first world's fair was held in London, and during the brief period of time such enterprises have come to be regarded as among the most important aids to progress in the arts and sciences. It is well known that the crowning glory of the French Empire was in its Exposition Universelle; encouraged by its success, Austria has planned a similar exhibition for 1873; and has he'd forth the strongest inducements for all nations to become exhibitors. From most nations the response has been prompt and hearty; England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Brazil, China and Japan have taken up the matter with a degree of zeal that insures creditable representations. Each of the natio s named has made large appropriations from Government funds, and all are waiting now to see what our own Government will do in the premises. So far it has done little, and the success of our department in the exposition must in a great degree rest with the personal endeavors of our manufacturers. In no among no class of our citizens greater national pride, or greater enterprise. To both these we appeal for a creditable representation of American industry at the Vienna World's Fair.

No section of the country can do more than New England; yet up to the present no section has done so little. It is understood that the South has responded nobly with her raw and manufactured staples, the West with her appliances for internal commerce, and the Middle States have fully represented their various special industries. New England has hardly made a response to the general call for universal representation. There is no sufficient reason for this. We have made vast progress in the mechanic arts during the last decade, and our school system is unsurpassed. With a little effort we could more than fill the entire department allotted to the United States; yet unless there is a prompt and energetic action on the part of our people, we shall be chiefly conspicuous in the exposition by our absence. In view of these facts we appeal most heartily to manufacturers, artisans, inventors, educationists, and all others interested in the cause of universal progress, to interest themselves in making the New England department of the Vienna Exposition properly representative of our best industries.

It is desirable to act without awaiting the action of Congress, in order that the valuable time already lost may be more than redeemed in the few weeks that remain. Overlooking the direct advantages which the exposition offers to manufacturers, we would have the question made one of national pride and acted upon in that spirit.

Steps towards organization with this end in view have already been taken in several of the New England States; to make them successful requires the hearty cooperation of the people at large. If this is forthcoming we shall at the close of the exposition have lost none of the prestige gained at London and Paris; and can with better right ask the aid of Austria and the world in making our forthcoming centennial celebration a success.

W. B. WASHBURN, Governor of Massachusetts.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Governor of Maine.

E. A. STRAW, Governor of New Hampshire.

JULIUS CONVERSE, Governor of Vermont.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Governor of Connecticut.

SETH PADELFORD, Governor of Rhode Island.

KANSAS.

THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE WEST.

Progress of Development in Central and Southwestern Kansas—A Rare Opening for Colonization and Settlement in the Arkansas River Valley—The Lands being placed in Market by the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company—Some Interesting Facts Concerning the New Region.

One of the most liberal schemes of the day is being put forward by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company in connection with the development of their valuable Land Grant in Central and Southwestern Kansas.

The Company is now establishing a New England Agency under the supervision of Col. C. N. Pratt, who will be remembered as the organizer of a large number of colonies now located and flourishing in Kansas and Colorado. So widely known has Col. Pratt become throughout the country, by reason of efficient labors in behalf of this State; as to whether any claims of loss against such companies continue unsettled, and for what reasons, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the present Legislature. Referred to the Committe on Insurance.

In the *House*, a message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting for the information and use of the Legislature, the annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, of the Police Commissioners, of the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Mystic River Corporation. The report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries states that the easily cultivated alewives are rapidly increasing, and that quite a number of small streams are annually producing over one hundred tons of food, sold at one-fifth the price of beef. Shad culture on the Merrimack was progressing favorably. Fish breeding had been continued at North Andover, and the total catch for the year was 2447, amount of spawn taken 5,925,000, being 1397 over last year. The catch was not so great as the year previous. Trout breeding establishments are springing up all over the State, and improvements are being made in the method. But little has been done toward stocking the river with salmon because of the high price of the spawn. The fishways have undergone a considerable change and a marked improvement has been made in many of them during the last few years, and the various methods are treated at much length. In conclusion they state that the successful cultivation of fish is no longer a matter of doubt, and that there is scarcely any limit to which it may not be carried especially of migratory fish.

In the *House*, on Saturday, the usual numbe of petitions were presented and referred. An order was adopted that the Judiciary Committee consider amending the laws of the Commonwealth that when a married woman dies in the lifetime of her husband seized of lands, tenements or hereditaments or any right or entail therein in fee simple, her husband shall in all cases be entitled to the whole of said estate during his natural life, and if any part thereof is wild or woodland he may use, clear and improve the same.

In the *Senate*, on Monday, a bill was introduced creating a second Middlesex district court, including the towns of Reading North Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden and Everett. An order was adopted directing the Committee on Judiciary to consider what legislation is necessary in regard to the small pox and other contagious diseases.

In the *House*, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of amending existing statutes, so as to give municipal and police courts the same power to issue naturalization papers as now allowed by the supreme judicial and superior courts. A resolve was introduced oa leave authorizing the governor to appoint a commissioner who should attend the Vienna exposition and co-operate with the general government in providing the requisite information and facilities to the people of Massachusetts, and appropriating a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the purpose.

But little business of importance was transacted in either branch on Tuesday or Wednesday, the Senate and House only holding short afternoon sessions.

The Coal Ring.—Four of the large coal transportation companies of Pennsylvania, which divided the round sum of twenty millions last year in freights, are now organizing to crush out the smaller companies, in order to put up the price of coal one dollar per ton. This would inflict a tax, in mid winter, of from five to ten dollars on every family in the northeastern States, and prove the most cruel of experiments. The combination say they have money enough to put their plan through, and they are determined to do it. The consuming public are only their lawful prey. One can see in this the imminent danger from concentrations of capital and franchises in few hands. Opposition for all to

The Twin Crime.—President Grant has given out that Mormonism as a distinct establishment in this country must some to an end. He has nominated a new United States District Attorney and a new Circuit Judge for Utah, and now waits for Congress to follow him up with appropriate legislation, so that the United States Marshal can summon a jury free from the authority of the Mormons. The President declares that, with this machinery made right, he will enforce the verdicts of the courts with ten thousand troops, and Sheridan at the head of them. A war in Utah would be an expensive job, but not so much so as if the railroads had not been built. United States troops would "push things" after they had once fairly begun. The President being in serious earnest, lively scenes are concocting for those of the Mormon faith.

Napoleon's Death.—The ex-Emperor had become constitutionally feeble, though a post mortem examination showed that his organs were generally sound. His death was as much of a collapse as his empire. It may have the effect to bring about a coalition between the Bourbons and Orleanists in France, now that the Imperialists are out of the way. Or it may add the Imperialists' strength to the Republicans of the more moderate type, and thus contribute to the establishment of that. Time will show. The Empress has announced herself Regent, and her son Prince Emperial. It sounds puerile, in the crashing movement of modern events, but we suppose all must play their parts, great and small, precisely as they are allotted

Stokes in Prison.—The less said now in the journals about the murderer Stokes, the better. He is dead to society and to law, and his execution can scarcely make him more so. He is working hard through his counsels to procure a new trial on exceptions, and the hearing is set down for to-day. It is not strange that he should be alternately hopeful and despondant. The smallest ray of sunshine is sufficient to illuminate the darkest cell in which a convicted criminal was ever locked up. In Stokes's punishment society does feel a deep interest. It has rights, and they are of far greater consequence than the safety of his neck or the state of his feelings. Those were matters for him to stop and consider before he fired the assassin's shot. If, after conviction of the highest wrong possibly to be done to society, a man like him is allowed to escape, all persons will feel as if passion and violence had received a license to run riot and destroy.

THE MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING DAY.

The second annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, which is composed of the leading breeders in the State, was successfully opened at Music Hall, in this city, on Tuesday last. The exhibition far exceeds in number, variety and excellence that of last year, and evinces the wide spread interest of poultry fanciers throughout the country in the exhibitions of the Association. The following is a list of

The Entries.

A catalogue of the entries is in press which will be ready for distribution to the judges this forenoon. From advance sheets of this document we gather the following facts: The whole number of entries is 805. Startevant Bros. of South Framingham have 20 coops of light Brahmas, five of which contain fowls, the balance chickens; A. H. Drake of Stoughton breeds Plymouth Rocks, and exhibits three coops of fowls and six of chickens; Chester S. Bills of Auburn, N. Y., exhibits three trios of Silver Spangled Hamburg chickens; J. D. W. French of North Andover has two trios of Dorking fowls and two of chickens; H. M. Clark of Taunton shows as much pleasure in his poultry as he does in his Swiss cattle sends four cages of silver gray dorking chicks, and A. H. Trowbridge of No. 2 Chilson place, Boston, one pair of "Brack Breasted Buck." John Eldridge, Jr., of New Bedford has selected from his yard seven trios of white Leghorn chickens which are among the finest on exhibition. Rodney J. Ellis of Taunton shows a trio of yellow duckwing game Bantum fowls. L. B. Morse of Boston three trios of partridge Cochin fowls and chicks. Leonard F. Cutter, Boston, four trios of white Leghorn chicks. Calvin L. Parker, Winchester, eight coops of Brahma white and black Cochins and Dominique fowls and chicks and Embden gray Chuns, wild and Aylesbury geese, W. E. Bonney, South Hanover, devotes his entries to brown Leghorns, of which he has six trios of chickens. Edward Page, Boston, has a variety of birds, including black breasted game Bantams and Houdans. Hugh O'Neill, Boston, sends one song thrush and one skylark, Francis Codman, Brookline, exhibits a trio of dark Brahma chicks and one of Houdans. Joseph M. Ford, Silver Hill, Weston, one trio Houdan fowls, John C. Dilon, Amherst, is among the largest exhibitors of varieties, his twenty entries including yellow and silver ducklings, black breasted fowls and chickens, and a splendid collection of variegated pigeons. T. Osgood, Peabody, Mass., has two pairs of colored Muscovy ducklings and chicks, and a pair of "Blue Pile" water fowl which are marked extra in the catalogue. S. H Warren, Boston, shows eight trios of White Leghorn chickens; W. & E. Jennings, Newton Lower Falls, three trios of White Polands, and three of Black Red Game Bantams; Edward S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y., brings from the Empire State a lot of birds of brilliant plumage, including five trios of Golden Spangled Hamburgs, and a pair of Gold Laced Sebright Bantams, fowls and chicks; John Lowell, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Newton, has Polish and Hamburg chickens in four coops; J. Walter Edmonds, Longwood, has two coops of Partridge Cochins and a four-legged chicken; C. L. Copeland, Milton, contributes eleven coops, the occupants of which belong to the class of Asiatics; Charles N. Bucknam, Salem, shows one trio of golden Sebright Bantams, and Ephraim Whitman, Pitchburg, three of Light Brahams and one pair of Silver Duckwings. H. V. Underwood of Belmont, an active member of the association, meets his competitors with three fine trios of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, made next in the list of entries appear one common buck rabbit, by W. F. Greene, Cambridgeport. The same party sends a trio of Silver Spangled Polish fowls. E. Church of Forest Hills has pigeons, and W. A. Story of Boston a pair of gray squirrels. R. and C. A. Richards, South Weymouth, have ten coops of black Partridge, buff and white Cochins, and dark Brahams, and H. L. Streeter of Salem exhibits three coops of the same variety of fowls. C. Brigham has two entries Spangled Hamburgs; J. H. Ellis, Norwood, seven of Dominiques and ducks; Arthur G. Whitney, Cambridgeport, a pair of ring doves; C. W. Holmes, Cambridgeport, Cochins and bantams; C. A. Hathaway, Taunton, three coops of various breeds of Cochins; Starkes Whiton, Hingham, a trio of black Cochin chicks and D. H. Rothwell, Taunton, one of partridge Cochins; G. L. Blackmair, Chelsea, has white Cochin

READ AND RUN.

— It is a little curious where all these dreadful railroad accidents come from, when so many conductors are coming forward with a record of a score or two of years without a scratch to themselves or their passengers.

— People who eat a good many apples this winter justly complain that they do not keep worth a cent.

— The nearest to an act of courage ever perpetrated by a certain young man, was said to be his shooting at his reflection in the mirror.

— Men are possessed of different fancies, and they may all be good ones. There is a man in Lancaster, Penn., who offers fifteen cents for every live partridge that may be brought in to him, pr mising to take care of them and set them free in the Spring.

— Nitro-glycerine is warranted to strike terror into the people in a car quicker than small-pox.

— The fourth member of the Jockey Club of Paris has committed suicide within the past two or three months, which would seem to make that particular fellowship a rather mortal affair.

— The new Mayor of Boston has taken hold of his work in the sanitary department with a vigor that is calculated to stir up the entire City Government.

— "Aunt Nabby," the oldest person in Strafham, N. H., has died at the age of ninety-seven. Her physical strength was remarkable up to the time of ninety.

— A Pennsylvania woman was recently struck down while out milking her cow. Mrs. O'Leary down, who lives likewise have been struck by the kerosene lamp and burned twenty-five hundred houses in Chicago.

— Emigration from Europe promises to be beyond all precedent for the coming season, and it is likely to be very evenly distributed.

— Space is said to be hurrying up with her emancipation promises in her West India colonies, since recently urged thereto by representations from the State Department at Washington

— Still another poem is promised from the brain of Tennyson. His lyre gives ou rare music, after so many years of practise.

— The inhabitants of British Columbia are setting up claims for earthquakes and volcanoes, each of a high grade for quality.

— The physical right to be just sixty-three times as large as Rhode Island is all that Kansas claims for herself.

— It is ironically proposed in New York to make up a few opera troupes from the Italian emigrants that are swarming in the metropolis.

— A weekly paper is to be started in London by John Russell Young, formerly managing editor of the Tribune. It must be that journalism is in the man.

— A San Francisco merchant discovered his brother in a burglar.

— The Credit Mobilier investigration is the real card in Congress at the present time and will probably last the session out.

— A Brooklyn druggist claims the horor of originating Prof. Tyndall in New York, while engaged about his lectures.

— Nothing in the way of wine or spirits was furnished at the New Year's receptions by the wives of the members of the Cabinet.

— The English lecturers, like the foreign singers, have a penchant for investments in Chicago. Edmund Yates has just put two thousand dollars in there.

— It is stated that Samuel Sinclair, formerly publisher of the Tribune, is bankrupt, and will settle his engagements for twenty-five cents on a dollar.

— Tupper's Works have been introduced into St. Louis county jail, to the extent of thirty volumes. They will keep the prisoners quiet if nothing will.

— A member of Congress luxuriates in the idea of Moonlight, but there is no moonshine about him, by a good deal.

— Smiling around poisoned tea for family and social functions, is a fashionable style of hinting to human persons that their earthly services are no longer required.

— American wives are becoming very plentiful in some parts of Europe. Almost the entire household of Victor Emanuel's officers is graced with ladies selected from this side of the Atlantic.

— The Mississippi furnishes firm bridges of not a very distance above and below, and roads to cross it daily.

— Penny Bill" appears to be the coming man in the Sandwich Islands, which do not number over thirty thousand Kanakas, any way.

— Salisbury, N. C., a law firm consists of a colored state partner, who get along without violating the law on" one another.

— Father Tom Burke, the eloquent opponent of Mr. Froude on the Irish question, is sick in New Orleans.

— The French Canadians have a church of their own at Albany.

— It makes one smile right out, in these days of huge public debt, to hear the returns of Sitka. She owes a debt of one hundred and fifty dollars, and has seventy-five cents in the treasury. It makes one think of the time in the early country, when Daniel Webster playfully put his hand in his pocket and offered to pay off the United States debt himself.

— The reports of Minister Nelson concerning the state of peace in Mexico are not fully relied on at the State Department, its advices showing that there are symptoms of an outbreak in different States at any time.

— Mr. A. T. Stewart's new railroad to his new town of Hempstead, L. I., has been opened with success and satisfaction.

— A million American oysters have been used out in English waters.

— The loss of the American ship Golden Hind, on the west coast of Patagonia, entailed the most severe sufferings on the part of those who were saved.

— Laura D. Fair is the ominous name that is so wickedly given to an innocent baby recently, in California.

— The floating Mississippi icebergs carry with them large floods of wild ducks, that delight to enjoy the scenery as well as folks.

— In a village in Wisconsin, they tell about a very six men residents who are each over six feet two inches high. Real sons of Anak.

— Virginia sumac is pronounced better than the Sicily.

— Joe Jefferson is on the boards again, his eyesight fully restored. Four of his engagements at Ford's in Baltimore brought $6500 to his treasury.

— A chair of photography is what has been started up in Berlin College. The young men do not see themselves as others see them.

— An Ottawa Indian preacher, named John Brunsell Jones, died lately and he left sixty thousand dollars to the Baptist churches of Canada.

— The Pennsylvania squirrel that was overburdened with eight bushels of good shelled corn in his hole, shows what industry will do for a fellow when well directed, besides the amount of corn that can be put into one small hole in the ground.

— The thermometers make as good subjects for hot stories as fish and snakes used to. A New Haven professor declares they never went so low as on December 28th, in ninety-three years.

— The new Empress of China is said to be a woman of decided character, with much education.

— The notorious Josephine Mansfield is making trouble in Paris, precisely as she did in New York.

— Mrs. Lydia Sherman, called "the Connecticut Borgia," confesses to the poisoning of two husbands and six children; but since her confession she says she is "perfectly happy;" then one person finds happiness cheap.

— There is a fixed determination on the part of certain members of Congress to push through the postal telegraph bill.

— Hon. F. W. Bird is dangerously ill at his residence in East Walpole.

— One hundred thousand tons of sugar were received at this port last year.

— Lucca and Kellogg are the operatic stars here at present.

— The entries at the Poultry Show this week numbered about one thousand, and they made quite ffall a lively place.

— Railroad accidents are as unpleasantly frequent as possible.

— The men who tend the boilers for heating the public schoolhouses of New York are said to be entirely ignorant of their business.

— The question of reconstructing the jury system is widely agitated, the average jurymen now failing below the standard necessary for the furtherance of plain justice.

— Washington had to submit to a "corner" in Christmas greens, according to Grace Greenwood.

— Our Cuban policy is a theme of enlarged interest, and some significant diplomatic notes have been exchanged.

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substances identical with healthy blood, and when taken into the system for the cure of disease, it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

LIP To deal effectually with dyspepsia, liver complaint, acidity of the stomach, lassitude, vertigo, depression of spirits, disturbed sleep and nervous debility, partake of AYWOOD'S QUININE STOMACH BITTERS. They fortify and brace up the digestive system, and increase the appetite. Apothecaries have them.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

London, Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

FAILURES IN MANCHESTER.

A dispatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners of that city had failed.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

London, Jan. 11.—Mr. Guilford Onslow and George Whalley, members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in court of Queen's bench on the 20th instant, for having in speeches delivered in St. James's Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will begin on the 23d of April.

THE CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

London, Jan. 11.—The report of the post mortem examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys affected. The other organs were sound and healthy; but death was simply a question of time.

THE FUNERAL.

The time for the funeral of Napoleon has been definitely decided for next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Christian, who will accompany Eugenie.

MARKS OF RESPECT.

The British court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor. The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at the country seat at Sandringham one week as a mark of respect. Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardiner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter, and a dispatch of condolence has been received from the Pope. The Irish journals generally express sorrow at the death of the Emperor.

New York, Jan. 12—A London special to the *World* says that the will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV. The court of Austria wears mourning ten days. The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst except the Cardinal, who will arrive Tuesday.

THE EMPRESS ILL—THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

London, Jan. 13.—Visitors continue to arrive at Chiselhurst. Eugenie is seriously indisposed. Her condition causes much alarm among friends. The arrangements for the funeral of the Emperor are now complete. It takes place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince will follow as chief mourner; next will come the princes of the imperial family, the Prince of Wales (if present), members of the diplomatic corps, aristocracy, officers attached to the household of the Emperor and friends of the family, in the above named order. The ladies will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral cortege. The proceedings will be of a very simple character.

FRANCE.

THE LEFT.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The members of the left, who seceded last week, will not join the right as reported, but will form a distinct group in the Assembly under the title of conservative republicans.

PREPARING FOR NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

Paris, Jan. 13.— Some of the journalists, especially those connected with the Rupublique Francais and L'Evenement, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to watch for any illegal manifestation and check it at the moment. Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and General Froissand are the only army officers of high rank who applied for permission to attend the funeral. It is not probable that the funeral services will be held in Paris. Le Bien Public denounces the assumption of the title Napoleon IV. by the Prince imperial as illegal and offensive. The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corsica. The family mansion of Bonaparte at Ajaccio is draped in mourning.

INTERNATIONALERS ARRESTED.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Several members of the International society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the leading men of the society with important documents on his person was captured by the troops near the Spanish frontier and brought to this city for examination.

THE EXPULSION OF NAPOLEON.

The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Napoleon from France has elected M. Depeyre their reporter. The right is disposed to take the ground that the act of expulsion is unsustained by law. M. Goveland, minister of the interior, in the course of a speech to a deputation showed with what forbearance the government treated the Bonapartist press at the present moment, but declared that its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

GERMANY.

ENGLAND SEES FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers the invasion of Khiva by Russian troops a negotiation of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England. The article alludes to Russia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that those powers, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS REPULSED.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Freyola and Pallos, a prominent federalist, have been killed by the government troops. A report of the death of the Carlist chief Castello, which has been current for several days, is confirmed this afternoon. A Carlist band which was roaming through the Provinces of Valencia encountered a force of loyal troops yesterday, and after a short engagement the former were dispersed with a loss of thirty-two killed and thirty taken prisoners.

A PROTEST AGAINST EMANCIPATION AT PORTO RICO.

The anti-Porto Rico reform league of this city have signed a manifesto protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the em ncipation of the slaves on that island. Admiral Topete and Senor Bolaguer were asked to sign the manifesto, but refused to do so.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.

Madrid, Jan 12.—A great popular demonstration was made yesterday in favor of the prospect political reform in Porto Rico, and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession with three bands and twenty banners passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Tutulia and Progressista clubs and the society for the abolition of slavery. The ranks were filled with radicals and republicans and a considerable number af negroes took part in the demonstration.

"A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT AMONG THE PEOPLE."

The Carlist troubles in the North continue, but a patriotic spirit among the people has been raised. Bands are organizing for service against the insurgents, and the inhabitants of villages of their own accord assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectively respited the approach of Carlist bands. A volunteer battalion in this city is being mo ilized for service in the field.

A TELEGRAPH CABLE FROM CADIZ TO CUBA.

The king has signed a concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba by the way of the Canaries and Tenerife.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—Additional re-enforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana.

THE REFORMS OF PORTO RICO.

A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reforms in Porto Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery, and strongly opposes the policy of the government with regard to the Antilles. The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchical parties.

ITALY.

NAPOLEON BULOGISED IN PARLIAMENT.

Rome, Jan. 11.—During the session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Lauza, Minister of the Interior, formally announced the death of Napoleon. He said the Italian Government learned of the death of the ex-Emperor with the deepest regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause by the members.

NO PROTESTANT CHURCH TBT CONSECRATED IN ROME.

London, Jan. 12.—The statement in a despatch of January 8 from Rome, that the Pioneer Protestant Church had been consecrated, is incorrect. The ceremony which took place was the laying of the corner-stone of the church, for the building of which funds are being collected in the United States and other countries.

ROME.

AN AUDIENCE BY THE POPE.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics. He addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment the church had received at the hands of European powers, and ended with the following words: The governments strike the church, which is stricken as Christ was struck. It is the duty of the governments to defend the church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and with it morality.

TURKEY.

TROUBLES AFFECTING BRITISH INTERESTS.

Calcutta, Jan 11.—The relations between the Porte and the Dependency of Lahia have become threatening. Active troubles, which it is feared may grow out of the difficulty, create excitement among British India interests on account of the trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahia and the British port of Aden, an important point in the overland route to India.

INDIA.

AN EARTHQUAKE—THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

London, Jan. 13—A dispatch from Bombay says a report reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soonghur, a town of India in a detached district of the Baroda Dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

New Advertisements.

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THE BEST THING IN THE WEST!
3,000,000
ACRES LANDS
IN THE
UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY,
The Finest Portion of Kansas,
consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government in aid of the construction of the
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
The intermediate lands are subject to Homesteads and Preemptions.
The facts about this grant are: RIEVEN YEARS' CREDIT—LOW PRICES—A RICH SOIL AND SPLENDID CLIMATE—SHORT AND MILD WINTERS—PLENTY OF RAIN FALL, and just at the right season—FREE TRANSPORTATION TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE LAND.
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C. N. PRATT, Agent, BOSTON.
Or, E. A. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kansas. jan18-4t

TO FARMERS!
WE WANT AN AGENT in every town to sell
PARTRIDGE FORKS.
Send for Circulars and Price List, mailed to you free upon application, and inform us in *what paper* you saw this notice.
SHUMWAY & COMPANY, Manufacturers.
HAY, STRAW, MANURE AND SPADING FORKS. OYSTER FORKS, TANNERS FORKS, POTATO DIGGING FORKS, POTATO DIGGERS, MANURE DRAGS, STONE PICKERS, CLAM DIGGERS, FISH SPEARS, FISH FORKS, &c., at
PARTRIDGE FORK WORKS, Leominster, Mass. jan18-13t

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
DISSTON'S SAWS
Now Permanently Located at
33 Doane Street, near Broad Street, Boston.
I am now receiving from the Factory a full line of these celebrated Saws, which I offer the trade at "Factory rates."
Also, a full line of American Co.'s Screws, Lamson & Goodnow Mfg. Co.'s Table Cutlery and Builders' Hardware
H. O. STRATTON,
jan18-13t (of the late firm of Stratton, Corey & Co.)

Farm for Sale.
One of the best Farms in Worcester County, situated in Westboro, convenient to Railroads, Schools, Churches, Mills, &c.—Price low and terms of payment easy. Call on or address S. GROW, Westboro', Mass.
jan18-13t*

For Sale,
A FEW improved BERKSHIRE PIGS, winners of First Prizes wherever exhibited, if applied for soon.
JAMES B. TILLEY,
jan18-tf Walnut Hills Farm, Box 61, Brookline, Mass.

Wanted Agents
FOR Dr. Cornell's Dollar Family Paper—JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the CELEBRATED HISTORIAN, EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR. A rare chance for agents. Address profitable work for the whole or part of the time: rare inducement. Address, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston. jan18-4t

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Loan,
Expressly Authorized by the Legislature.
THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offers for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent. Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds have forty years to run, and are, by express authority of the Legislature of Maine secured by a first and several mortgage on the Railroads franchises, and all the property, real and personal, of the following united railroads, to wit:—**The Maine Central, Portland & St. Lawrence, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads.** The security is ample No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made. They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000, registered and coupon, with interest payable semi annually in Boston.
Price, Par and Interest.
FOR SALE BY
BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., 40 State St., Boston, jan18-tf AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

SECURITIES.
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7 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN.
FOR SALE BY
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
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CHILBLAINS.
KENNEDY'S
Salt Rheum Ointment
CURES
Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands and Lips, and all Skin Diseases.
Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists. jan18-52t

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Weather Vanes

MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. HARRIS & CO
73 Kingston Street,
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Thousands of Common Schools
are about to adopt and sing from
CHEERFUL VOICES!
our New, Genial, Beautiful, Popular JUVENILE SONG BOOK. By *L. O. Emerson.*
Whole armies of Teachers and Children have been delighted with the first number's "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," and cannot do better than to unite their with our "cheerful voices" in singing from the new book which they will pronounce
Better than the Best of previous issues. Price 50 cts.
A rare good Song.
MEETING ..... *Millard.* 50 cts.

THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK!!
This truly National Work contains a THOUSAND TUNES, which, after careful inspection, 500 competent musicians decided to be the most popular ones published *during the last half Century.*
All the well proved favorites are included, and none omitted. Price $1.50.
A pathetic and beautiful instrumental piece,
IT IS DONE ..... *Pommarski.* 30
The above books and pieces sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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New Advertisements.

REMOVED.
W. B. SEARS,
INSURANCE AGENCY,
TO
30 Devonshire St.,
JAN. 1, 1873.
jan18-tf

$1.50. THE NURSERY. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for YOUNGEST READERS. Superbly Illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. *NOW is the time to subscribe.*
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Special attention paid to purchasing or selling
SMALL OR LARGE TRACTS OF LAND,
Either in or out of the City.
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An upland grass farm of 75 to 200 acres, suitably divided between mowing and pasture, good clay bottom soil, smooth surface, southern slope, well watered, with buildings in fair condition, within 10 to 20 miles of Boston and within one mile of railroad station for which a fair price or rent will be paid. Address with full particulars, M. B. C.,
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Farm for Sale or Exchange.
The subscriber has two valuable and improved Prairie Farms in Sauk County, Wisconsin, which he will sell or exchange for Eastern Real Estate. Address, J. M. McAFFA,
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For Sale.
Wachusett Mountain situated in Princeton, Mass., containing about 600 acres, 400 of it is covered with a good growth of Oak, Beech, Maple and Hemlock timber. 3 miles from Depot, Worcester Gardner & Barre Railroad. Good stone house on summit. Also Jones Hill situated in Princeton (a beautiful site for a country residence) containing 10.0 acres, 75 of which is the best pasture in Worcester county. 25 acres (in one piece) of prime upland mowing all of it is cut with a machine.
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STASSFURT
POTASH SALTS,
FOR
FERTILIZING.
THE undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for New England, for the sale of this well known liner, will hereafter be in
CONSTANT SUPPLY,
or will make contracts for future delivery at such time as may suit purchasers.
It is one of the
Cheapest Fertilizers
now offered for sale in the country.
For price and further information, apply in person, or by letter to
J. P. HAWES & CO.,
2 CENTRAL WHARF,
au24-26t* (P. O. Box 2163.) BOSTON

Mercantile Savings Institution.
NEW Bank Building, No. 387 Washington Street, Boston. This is the only Saving Bank in the State that pays interest on deposit for each and every full calendar month they remain in Bank. The Institution has a guaranteed fund of $205,000,00 for the express protection of depositors. jan11-13t

Honey Bees.
I HAVE discovered new principles which, when used in connection with a Hive of my own invention, completely changes the whole system of Bee Management. Two hundred pounds of surplus honey in a few hours obtained from one stock annually, in sections where *forty pounds* is considered a large yield under ordinary management. An entirely *new* system for the Management of Bees. *No patent to recommend.* Send for my circular No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.
Address, LIZZIE E. COTTON,
jan11-2t West Gorham, Cumberland, Co., Me.

FOR WINTER SALES.
OVERCOATS,
—ALSO—
Cape Overcoats,
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES.
Broadway Jackets, Frock and Sack Coats.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
PANTS AND VESTS,
adapted to the season. Our Store having been cut off, we have added the Chambers over the same for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where we continue to make Clothing to order, and have on exhibition a choice stock of Cloths.
Our stock of FURNISHING GOODS for Gents' wear is full. No advance in prices.
L. D. BOISE & SON,
Tailors and Clothiers,
nov28-52t 30 & 34 Washington St., Boston.

HOLIDAYS
are drawing near! and those intending useful GIFTS for ANY of their FRIENDS, whether Men, Women, Boys or Girls, could not bestow one that would be better appreciated than a
NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS
Send for a descriptive, illustrated Pamphlet, containing the various Agents' addresses, to P. J. G. WOODS, Manufacturer, 349–351 Federal & 132 Kneeland-sts. Boston.
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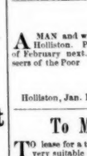
Agents--Wanted
$75 to $250 per month every where, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1 000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." The needle used stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.* oct19-13t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U. S. Piano Co., 865 Broadway, N. Y.
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Special Notice.
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Room 5.) Next the Boston Theatre. au30-52t

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INSURANCE AGENT.
Insurance placed in Reliable Companies.
AGENT OF
CENTRAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
OF WORCESTER,
Who Pay all Losses, Dollar for Dollar, and no extortion in rates.
ROOM 13,
Old State House Building,
dec7-tf BOSTON.

CAPT. W. B. SEARS,
Agent Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
Of California.
Boston, Dec. 15, 1872.
Dear Sir:—In recognition of the very courteous and business-like manner in which our losses by the great fire of November ninth and tenth were adjusted and settled by the Officers of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Co. of California, whose policies it was our good fortune to hold, we take pleasure in inviting you to use our names as references.
Very truly yours,
NICHOLS, PARKER & DUPER,
HAPGOOD & CO.,
MANN, BOWERS & SAWYER,
COON, CROCKER & HOBART,
CONVERS & STANWOOD,
BROOKS & YOUNG,
SPAULDING & WARDWELL,
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FARLEY, AMSDEN & CO.
Office, 30 Devonshire St., Boston. jan4-tf

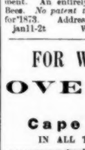
INVESTMENTS.
KANSAS REGISTERED TOWN & COUNTY
BONDS.
TEN PER CENT INTEREST.
AN AMPLE SINKING FUND PROVIDED.
Principal and Interest Paid by the State in New York City.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES DWIGHT,
76 State St., Boston.
AGENT FOR THE WESTERN BOND BOARD, KANSAS CITY.
President—EDW. H. ALLEN, Vice President First National Bank.
Treasurer—H. M. HOLDEN, President First National Bank.
Copies of Registration Laws forwarded upon application. Marketable securities taken in exchange, and all Express charges paid.
Coupons of Bonds sold from this office cashed at maturity without charge. jan11-52t

BONDS.
FIRST CLASS
WESTERN
City and County
BONDS
FOR SALE BY
PARKER & COBB,
36 Devonshire Street,
nov23-52t BOSTON.

BONDS.
TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
ILLINOIS TOWN BONDS
Principal and Interest paid by the State Treasurer in New York City.
—ALSO—
SCHOOL HOUSE BONDS,
PROVIDED FOR BY STATE TAXATION.
—ALSO—
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RR. 7s, Gold, Free of Tax.
FOR SALE BY
M. BOLLES & CO.
feb10 Bankers, 90 State Street. 52t

GUY & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
CROCKERY
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
33 & 35 BEDFORD STREET,
BOSTON,
Offer some of the most desirable patterns of CROCKERY ever imported. TEA SETTS in great variety. Nearly one hundred patterns of Plain and Decorated CHAMBER SETTS. Glass Ware and Fancy Goods, all at VERY LOW PRICES.
dec21-tf

Choice Fowls and Eggs.
PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by
E. R. PERKINS,
288 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
Enclose stamp and send for Circular. jan26-4t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General Agents for the N. E. States for
HOWE STANDARD
Scales.
83 Sudbury St., Boston.
Agents for White's Alarm Honey Drawer.
jan20-1y E. J. BLISS, Agent.

Oscar Foote & Co.,
DEALERS in GROUND BEEF and FOR SCRAPS; GROUND OYSTER SHELLS for Fowls.
Cash paid for ROUGH and TRIED TALLOW, HIDES, BONES and GREASE.
Office, 51 Blackstone St., Boston.
nov6-13t*

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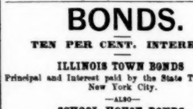

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, &c., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25. au3-26tow

$30 PER WEEK and expenses paid. We want a reliable agent in every County in the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co. 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. oct15-ow26t

Shingles and Clapboards!
NOW is the time to repair your Buildings. Great bargains in all kinds of Lumber at
CLARK & LEATHERBEE'S,
Wharves, Albany St., opp. Troy,
Albany St., opp. Dedham, Boston.
ny30-52t

100 YEAR ALMANAC. FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address GEORGE A. REARD & Co., Boston, Mass. nov30-13t

Acceptable Musical Presents!
To a lady friend.
A Sweet Toned Music Box.
Costing from $5.00 to $100.00
The large boxes are wonderfully powerful and harmonious.
An Elegant Guitar. Prices from $4.50 to $75.00.
A Violin. Now a Lady's Instrument. $6.00 to $60.00.
(For the Boys and Girls.)
Drums, Concertinas, Accordeons or Flutinas, Clarionets, Flutes, Flageolets, Fifes.
All these, of all varieties, and of the best manufacture, together with an unrivalled stock of
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
are for sale at moderate prices by
JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.,
sp27-52t 33 Court St., (opp. Court House,) Boston.

SESSIONS & KNOX'S PATENT

HARD STEEL PLOWS;
Embody in their shape the scientific adaptation of nature. Iron embraced by Knox's Patent, and have extra qualities of hardness, each piece of metal being made by a process that converts about one-third on each side into steel, and allows it to be hardened as much as fire and water can make it, while the centre remains flexible. This gives them a toughness that avoids the liability of breakage so general with other plows, and a surface better adapted to slide through the soil, which reduces the amount of power required and further adds to durability.
These Hard Steel Plows received the highest premium—$20 00—*awarded to Plows at the Vermont State Agricultural Fair, September*, 1871.
Messrs. Sessions & Knox were awarded the highest prize by the New York State Agricultural Society, October, 1871.
Awarded the highest prize, a Silver Medal, by the New England Agricultural Society, September, 1871.
—ALSO—
KNOX'S PATENT AND IMPROVED EAGLE,
Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draft,
IMPROVED SWIVEL,
For Side Hill and Level Land that leave no Ridge or Dead Furrows.
Boston Steel Clipper, and Mapes' Improved
SUB-SOIL PLOWS,
MADE ONLY BY
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements and Machines,
DEALERS IN
SEEDS, FERTILIZERS,
And other requirements of Agriculturists and Agricultural Districts.
Warehouses, Quincy Hall, Boston, and
53 Beekman Street, New York.
FACTORIES AT WORCESTER AND ATER, MASS.
Price List and Descriptive Catalogue on application. au10-tc

JOHN BINNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
STREET LANTERNS
of all descriptions, for
Gas, Kerosene, Fluid, &c
122 & 124 Brond St.,
(Cor. India Wharf,)
jan4-1y BOSTON

Combined
RANGE AND FURNACE.

OCCUPIES the same space as common range and heats the rooms over the kitchen or adjoining it, by means of pipes. The kettles used with this range pass all the steam and odors into the chimney.
Best of testimonials furnished.
LINCOLN & ALLEN,
89 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.
feb17-52t

Quincy
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH FUND Dec. 1st., 1871, over $490,000. Surplus over reinsurance nearly $200,000.
Insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Farmers' Risks, Churches, Stores, and the safer class of property.
This Company has been in operation over twenty years and has paid over $380,000 in Losses, over $660,000 in dividends to policy holders.
Home Office, Quincy, Mass.
THAS. A. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*
ISRAEL W. MONROE, *President.* jan4-1y

WANTED. We will give energetic Men and Women
Business that will Pay
A rare chance. We are giving away the celebrated oil chromo of Whittier's Barefoot Boy to every new subscriber to our illustrated monthly; secure territory at once; paper and chromo only $3; goes like hot cakes.
Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
jan6-52t 292 Washington St., Boston.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using
DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
OR
DOUCHE
This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.
Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness,

The Poet's Corner.

THY WILL BE DONE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

We see not, know not. All our way
Is night. With thee alone is day.
From out the torrent's troubled drift,
Above the storm—one prayer we lift—
Thy will be done!

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead, in times like these,
The weakness of our love of ease?
Thy will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness
Our burden up, nor ask it less;
And count it joy that even we
May suffer, serve, or wait for thee.
Thy will be done!

Though dim, as yet, in tint and line,
We trace thy picture's wise design,
And thank thee that our age supplies
Its dark relief of sacrifice—
Thy will be done!

And if in our unworthiness,
Thy sacrificial wine we press;
If, from thy ordeal's heated bars,
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done!

If for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath vicarious power;
And, blest by thee, our present pain
Is Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!

Strike, thou, the Master we thy keys;
The anthem of the destinies!
The minor of thy lofty strain,
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain—
Thy will be done!

Ladies' Department.

A Tale of my Grandmother's.

"This relative of mine,
Was she seventy and nine
When she died?
By the canvas may be seen
How she looked at seventeen,
As a bride."—*Locker.*

"I am going to tell you a tale, my dears, of something that happened to me nearly sixty years ago; and though you know poor old granny can't be trusted to remember where she put her specs five minutes since, you may depend upon it she remembers what occurred on a certain August night when she was younger than any of you are now. You must know that when I was a girl I was thought quite a beauty, and I had as many beaux in a day as anybody. But there—that is neither here nor there. One of them was a soldier—your grandfather." (She pointed to his portrait in her brooch.) "And you may smile, the girls of that period liked a military coat quite as well as a civil one. I thought him perfection when I met him first at Leamington Spa, and ever after."

"But, like all the charming men I ever saw, he hadn't a penny, and his old uncle had a temper as hot as Sir Harry Pottinger's curry, and a constitution like a tenpenny nail. That, I recollect, was what my poor father said when my handsome beau ventured to hint at an alliance one day in the pump-room at Bath. That was in January. Six long months and six long letters passed for both of us, and August found me at school at Wellesdean, and your grandfather's regiment quartered at Warwick. He was always walking over, though it was a good seven miles; at least in those days he used to tell me he walked; but I found out afterwards that he sometimes left his horse at the blacksmith's in the village, and that looked as if he cared. But ignorance was bliss then; and I think it was the sight of his handsome brown face and soldierlike figure in the laurel walk at Wellesdean that finally turned the scale in his favor.

"Our meetings were very romantic.

"Your grandfather had to climb three times high stone walls, break through a hedge or two, and clamber up a ha-ha fence, at immense risk of mantraps and spring-guns, which certain boards declared were set all over the grounds of Wellesdean House, before he could possibly reach the laurel walk, at the very end of which, blue sash, I was waiting, and mischief wide

"And then, our delicious secret—for, of course, two or three of my most beloved bosom friends knew all about our attachment, and lent me every possible assistance in making excuses to Miss Maybrick for walking out just at the very time when Edward was due. How we used to talk everything over; and how reluctantly they left me, to keep watch while I talked to your grandfather in an old summer-house in a remote spot in the grounds! How often dear timid things would run to the back door of the old gallery. The pictures that hung on the dark wainscoat were dropping from their frames with age, but some of them were the work of masterlike hands. Old ladies in stomachers and furbelows; old gentlemen in trunk hose, with rapiers at their stout sides; a bishop in a full-bottomed wig; and a judge in a scarlet and ermine. They used to awe us girls in the broad daylight; but at night, they glared fearfully as the moonlight played upon their aged features. The judge, I could have sworn, shook his head. I was positive one old lady's hand moved forward to point at me; and the figures in the great picture between the windows, representing the murder of the Princess in the Tower, seemed to move noiselessly to and fro. The night was very hot the scene was new to us all; and our beds were too far apart for us to talk, even if the French teacher had not been there to prevent it. They were all disinclined to sleep, I knew, by the restless tossing about in the beds; and if they did not go to sleep, Edward would be caught at the first sound of the ladder.

"I am now old and calm enough but as a girl I was nervous and excitable. My situation began to prey upon my mind, my imagination played all sorts of tricks with me; and at half-past ten by the stable-yard clock I was just in that condition when a girl feels she must scream or jump up, or she will go mad. Thick clouds hid the moon, so that we had the light on the pictures only at intervals. When they were visible, their glee was fiendish—they were making the most horrible grimaces.

"'Miss Clarke, I am not asleep,' said the youngest of the party. 'I can't go to sleep for the pictures.'

"'There was instantly a chorus of—

"'We're not asleep, Miss Clarke.'

"'I pretended I was asleep. It was a relief to hear the others' voices; but my suspense on Edward's account was terrible.

"'I did not think so much of my disgrace if I were caught, as at what they would do to him. Barnes had a gun. It hung in the hall. Perhaps he would shoot him!

"At last all was quiet. It was half-past eleven. I stole gently to the appointed window to look out. I was creeping back again, when I was startled almost out of my senses by—

"'There!—there! Oh, Miss Clarke, there is something white moving about in the room!'

"'I was in bed again. A candle was lighted. To my inexpressible horror, I heard the French teacher say if it were put into the basin it couldn't do any mischief, and might be left to burn itself out.

"'Another quarter of an hour passed in terrible suspense. I expected every moment to hear Edward's ladder, and I was not the least relieved when—

"'I started up myself.—

"'I had been, for the other boy seemed to have most extraordinary noises were being made overhead in the uninhabited part of the house.

"'Oh!'—an exclamation of wild fear sounded from all our lips.

"'Oh, Miss Clarke, what are they doing?' said the young lady who before had seen something white.

"'I had been brought up a skeptic about ghosts; but now I believed in them. The most dismal howls and wails, the rat ling of chains, fearful human cries of mortal anguish, the falls of heavy bodies on the floor. Ghosts, ghouls and vampires seemed to be holding their revels above us. One girl had fainted. I was in a cold perspiration. We were huddled together like sheep, trembling and exclaiming—

"'Oh, fetch Miss Maybrick!—oh, fetch Miss Maybrick! Oh, what is it? What are they doing?'

"The cries and falls continued. We were in the part of the gallery most remote from the supernatural revels over our heads. The one every window that I was to have left Wellesdean by!

"The clock struck twelve.

"And the French teacher pointed at the window, turned livid and awful to look at, and fell on the floor in a dead faint.

"She had seen a face!

"Panic stricken, the others rushed off through the schoolroom to wake Miss Maybrick. I was left alone in the gallery, satisfied that something awful was going on overhead, with the French teacher and one of my schoolfellows swooning on the floor.

"A low voice spoke through the open window. I hailed it with transport. It was Edward. I felt safe with his strong arm round me. I was clad only in my dressing gown. The other protestrate women were likewise partly dressed. Edward was for braving all, and rushing upstairs, breaking open doors, and finding out whence came those fearfully human cries. But I restrained him; and just got him out through the window as all the household came trooping into the gallery.

"'Edward,' I whispered in his ear, 'pray leave me. I am ill—*and I will never elope!*'

"I saw him go up not down his ladder.

"Miss Maybrick, imperturbable as ever, entered the room, holding on high a chamber candle. She was followed by Barnes, and all the servants and teachers. She ordered the French woman and the fainting girl to be removed to her room, told the housekeeper to sit with them, and quickly added—

"'The first person I see frightened, I shall be ashamed of. We know these alarming noises must proceed from natural causes. I shall at once investigate the matter. Barnes, bring the keys of the rooms overhead, and a crowbar.

"In the wake of Barnes and Miss Maybrick, at a respectful distance, we followed. Up the stairs that Barnes dec'ared would break under our weight, along old rooms with great bedsteads in them, their legs rotted and broken away, past old mirrors, boxes, legless chairs and shattered dressing-tables—all covered with the dust of ages—we walked trembling in the wake of that Spartan woman.

"In reply to a question of hers, her henchman said—

"'This be over the pictu-er gallery, ma'am.'

"'Then we must look.'

"She looked up first, and there on the beams sat the cause of our fearful night—

"About a dozen great buff screech owls, sitting as calmly as if nothing had happened.

"I shrieked, and fell into one of the kitchen maids' arms now.

"'Edward—brave man?—had been before us. He had got in with his ladder, and lay crouching behind a pile of old furniture, with Miss Maybrick's candle lighting his face, and Miss Maybrick's horrified gaze upon him.

"'The principal of Wellesdean Hall was not afraid of ghosts, but she was of young gentlemen.

"'Edward suffered himself to be arrested by Barnes; and to be seen off the premises, after he had given his name and address.

"'In tones of scorching ire, Miss Maybrick said—

"'I need not ask who it is. There is the bad girl—a disgrace to her sex and to my care! I was prepared for something of this sort, and I had written to her father. He will judge her in the morning.'

"I was locked up, in what state of mind you can guess. The morning and my father came. He was always very changeable. Most unexpectedly, he forgave me, hushed the matter up, and told me if I loved Edward I might have him, as he was a very excellent young man. Soldiers were always daring. He recollected when he would have done the same thing for my mother.

"Next day, I read in the morning *Chronicle* of the death of poor Edward's uncle. I am afraid my father knew it before I did.

"'I was married to your grandfather in four months' time, and we were happy ever after."

Such was my grandmother's little bit of romance.

Poor dear old lady!—at the very last Christmas party she lived to be present at, she told it with as much gusto as she had done on any such occasion years and years before.

STRUGGLES OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The experience of medical practitioners is not unlike that of lawyers. Men of the highest ability have read and observed for years in poverty and obscurity before they gained a respectable practice. In 1788 a medical student in Edinburgh University lived in the third story of a house in Bristol street, in a room which cost him six shillings and six-pence a week. In after life, when swaying the surgical sceptre in England as Sir Astley Cooper, his professional income in a single year amounted to £23,000; and yet, during the first twelve months after he had settled down in London, his private practice yielded him but five guineas. It is much the same in all professions and callings. It costs many a hard struggle to earn one's bare expenses, at first; but when the tide is turned the dollars come rolling in like an avalanche, not in single spies, but in battalions. Nothing, said Tallyrand, is so successful as success.

Nearly all of the world's great scholars, artists, authors and philosophers, as well as the men who have become famous by the invention of new processes, or the improvement of old sciences, have forced their way to distinction against many trials and discouragements. Dr. Adam Clarke, the well known Wesleyan commentator, was the son of a poor Irish schoolmaster. When at the age of twenty he sought in England employment as a preacher, his slender pecuniary outfit was soon reduced to three half pence; yet, with this sum in his pocket, he was able to say to Wesley: "I wish to do and be what God pleases," and was sent at once to his work. The labor he did for many years was of the humblest and most laborious kind; yet he adhered resolutely to the advice given him by Wesley, "to cultivate his mind so far as his circumstances would allow, and never to forget anything he had ever learned." Having acquired some knowledge of Oriental tongues, he began to wish earnestly for a polyglott Bible; but three pounds per quarter and his food, which was the whole of his income as a preacher, could ill supply any sum for the purchase of books. Unexpectedly he received a bank note for ten pounds from a friend; and, exclaiming "Here is the polyglott," wrote to London for a copy, which he obtained for exactly ten pounds, from which time his progress in his favorite studies was extremely rapid. He lenied the possibility of having too many irons in the fire, and, writing to a friend, playfully said: "I think it strange that you are of the opinion that we cannot carry on consentaneously two or three languages at a time. If I could not do so, I think I should be tempted to run into the streets and dash the place where the brains should be against the first post I met."—*Getting on in the World.*

THE REWARD OF GOOD SERVICE.

It is no doubt true that good service does not always meet its due reward. But, on the other hand, it generally does; and at any rate there is the satisfaction of feeling that we did our best. Besides this, good service is an excellent school.

We have in our mind as we write, two young men, both about the same age, who went to work at the same place together. Both had a fair education, suitable for them. They were about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and both poor. The wages they received was five dollars a week. One was a pretty good sort of a boy. He believed in doing justice. There is no doubt but he gave his employer his full five dollars' worth. He took no especial interest in anything. He did the work he was set to do, received his wages and there the matter ended. The other boy was not quite so particular. Where help was needed, whether it was his own particular work or not, he was always ready to lend a helping hand. If work be pressing his "regular hours" are of no great consequence; and a little earlier in the morning or a little later in the evening made no difference to him.

The two boys, the other boy seemed to have a hard, selfish man. This boy was often taunted with his work being thrown away, and "no thanks" for it; but the other felt that he was learning himself at any rate—at least the absence of thanks or recognition seemed to make no difference to him. But the time came when the employer found that he could not do without that boy. They are now about twenty-two years of age—one getting regular wages of nine dollars a week—the other the virtual head of the establishment.

The writer of this has had extensive experience among those who have employed labor, and the universal result has been that this caring for an employer's interests is the surest way to make money. Some think "it only had a money capital to begin with;" others believe in luck, and are continually looking out for chances; but in nine times out of ten the young man who can gain admittance to the garden, the farm, or the workshop of some prosperous man, and then makes it a point to study the interest of those who employ him, will go far ahead in the race for riches of the one who jogs along, taking care of himself and no one else.—Thomas Meehan, in *Weekly Press.*

WHEN I THINK OF THEE

When the sun sinks to his nightly rest,
Among the crimson clouds so gloriously,
And twilight shadows lengthen in the west,
'Tis then I think of thee.

When in her modest beauty Luna bright,
Enfolds in flickering shade the quiet lea,
Beneath her starry veil concealed from sight,
Then, too, I think of thee.

In the deep stillness of the midnight hour,
When darkness, pall-like, shrouds the earth and sea,
And nature sleeps beneath some witching power,
Silent I think of thee.

Twilight or shadow, darkness or the dawn,
Change not my constant loving thought for thee,
Thy presence ever with me, night and morn,
Always I think of thee.

—*American Farm Journal.*

A CALL TO WOMEN TEACHERS AND WRITERS.

The importance of thorough practical education for women must be a subject of earnest thought to all who wish to further the best interests of humanity.

Everywhere throughout the land are women anxious to advance, in any sensible way, woman's good. And since education, next to religion, has most efficiently aided woman to fill her true sphere of influence, it seems desirable that a national association of the best intellects among the feminine part of the profession should be formed to discuss and decide questions applicable to them. Of late years schools for women have been founded with a regular curriculum, and the desultory, haphazard style of education has given place to a more thorough course of study and the honors of graduation. But there are defects in these systems which men do not see and cannot remedy; besides, women need a rallying point of influence, an organization of their own, where their peculiar needs and interests can be unfolded and consulted. Such a rallying point would be a Woman's National Educational Institute. The hour has struck, and whether women wish it or not, they must join personally in the march of the ages. It is no longer possible for them to ignore their responsibility in education and religion. Peculiarly fitted by their position and talents to wield a tremendous influence in life, it is absolutely necessary this influence should be directed skillfully and rightly; and to do this, mutual acquaintance of leading minds, mutual sympathy, and a stand-point where words can be spoken with authority, are most desirable.—*Phrenological Journal.*

☞ The Salt Lake *Tribune* discovers the following:

A Queer Document.—Among other things that Wells & Fargo's firm is not responsible for as carriers, is couched in the following language in their regulations: "Not for any loss or damage by fire, the *acts of God*, or of Indians, or *any other public enemies* of the Government." Now if this be a fact and everything herein stated meant in earnest, its about time that Congress passed some regulations of an extraordinary character, to meet the overt acts of an extraordinary power.

☞ They have instituted a new kind of surprise party out West. An anonymous letter is sent to a citizen, informing him, in a friendly spirit, that a surprise party is to be given him on a certain evening. He gets ready for it, waits expectantly, nobody comes, and his surprise is overpowering.

The Fashions.

HAIR DRESSING.

There is no portion of a lady's toilet in which a greater want of wisdom or a greater amount of taste can be exercised than in the coiffure. A hair dresser, who is an artist, always makes a study of the peculiar cast of the subject's features before commencing operations. It is true that there are prevailing styles of arranging the hair, which cannot be departed from, for the period, without producing an *outre* and noticeable effect; but every style can be somewhat modified so as not to make one frightful in the endeavor to be fashionable.

The latest style of coiffure is with the back hair tied very high upon the head, and arranged in a mass of finger puffs, or a large bow of hair on the top of the head, reaching quite far over the front, with a light frizette fringe on the forehead. A modification for ladies with long necks, to whom this style may not be becoming, is in an intermixture of long drooping curls from one side, or from the back; but not more than two, if worn on the side, and three or four if worn immediately behind.

A simpler coiffure, for the morning or dinner dress, is in braids on the top of the head, with the coronet braid resting on the frizette fringe on the forehead. A modification has three finger puffs over the forehead on the frizette, instead of the coronet braid. But by no means have the highly becoming chatelaine braids disappeared, nor have the curled and crepe chignons, so well adapted to certain styles of features and figures, while they are worn to droop on the neck, and, in the main, a closer and less *pronounce* coiffure is considered rather more recent and *distingue*. To those to whom adapted, both the Pompadour and crepe styles of dressing the front hair will be preserved for some time to come.

And just here it may not be amiss to caution ladies of very dark and full hair against the crepe front hair dressing, as it is never altogether pleasing; with light, flossy, b'onde or brown hair it is peculiarly beautiful.—*Lady's Journal.*

MAN AND WIFE.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following excellent advice. There is much human nature and good sense in it:

"Harmony in the human state is the very first to be aimed at. Nothing can preserve affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each to consider the love of others of more value than any object whatever on which a wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one with whom we are to pass our whole life? And though opposition in a single instance will hardly of itself produce alienation, yet every one has their pouch into which all these little oppositions are put; while that is filling the alienation is insensibly going on, and when filled it is complete. I would puzzle either to say why, because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he finds his affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles. Other sources of discontent, very common indeed, are the little cross purposes of husband and wife, in common conversation, a disposition in either to criticise and question whatever the other says, a desire always to demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in company. Nothing is so goading. Much better, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, leave him in qu'et possession of his views. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant; let it pass for the present, and wait a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of reviving the subject together. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these little rules of prudence."

EVILS OF GOSSIP.

I have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships once as firm as granite dissolved to jelly, and then ran away to water, only because each of this; love that promised a future as enduring as heaven, and as stable as truth, evaporating like a morning mist that turned to a day's and a son were set foot to foot with the very breath of anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the hated leash which, in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a God-blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of the grave where all their love and joy lay buried, and only because of this. I have seen faith transformed to mean study, hope give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, all because of the spell words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip.

Great crimes work great wrongs, and the deeper tragedies of life spring from its larger passions; but woful and most melancholy are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction, most mournful the shipwreck often made of noble natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds and lead salt waters of slander. So easy to say, yet so hard to disprove—throwing on the innocent, and punishing them as guilty, if unable to pluck out the stings they never see, and to silence words they never heard. Gossip and slander are the deadliest and cruelest weapons man has for his brother's hurt.—*All the Year Round.*

AN ETERNAL LEAP YEAR.

Among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, leap year is eternal. When a young woman feels a tender passion for a young man, she seeks him at the residence of his parents, and addresses him as follows: "The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolution to come, and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She then addresses the father and mother and solicits their consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal she declines to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parent of the young man never put the young maidens away if they still persist in their stay, believing that by doing so they would bring down the vengeance of Heaven upon their heads. That climate would be congenial to those of the "Woman's Rights" persuasion.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON ANIMALS.

We have just been reading a very interesting essay regarding the influence of music on animals. The writer shows how various animals, and even insects, are influenced by a concord of sweet sounds. We have noticed the same thing, but thought nothing particular about it until we stumbled on this article.

We remember how we have seen horses influenced by music. One of the most enjoyable runaways we ever experienced can be directly traced to the influence of music on a horse.

We were driving past where a band was playing, and the music had more influence on the horse than we had. He didn't keep time, though. In fact, he didn't keep anything, harness, buggy, or anything else. He only kept running. I never thought music could have such influence on a horse.

He kept time, too. That is to say, he beat any time we ever saw him make before, even before a sulky. We would have kept that horse to run against time, if he hadn't run against a lamp-post and ruined himself. Music influence a horse? Guess not!

Horses are excellent musical performers themselves, sometimes. We have known a hungry horse to go through all the bars of an oat-field correctly and never miss an oat, although the owner of the oats missed all of his.

Dogs are singularly affected by music. We whistled after a strange dog once, we remember. The dog stopped, listened attentively, looked a moment sad, as though the notes awoke some tender memories within him, and then came bounding towards us and embraced the calf of our leg in the most affectionate manner. He could hardly tear himself away, and wouldn't if his owner hadn't come and choked him off.

There is a power of music in a tin kettle, when properly brought out. We saw one brought out the other day by some boys who attached it to a dog's tail. Talk about the influence of music on animals. We never saw a dog so moved in all our life.

Cats are strangely influenced by the music of a violin. It seems to affect their entire system. In fact, there could be no violins without doing violins to the cats. Even a very young kitten, who don't realize what he has got to come to, mews plaintively when a fiddle-bow is drawn across the strings. It seems to vibrate a sympathetic chord within its own abdominal inclosure. It is affecting, the mews of a young kitten, or to see a young kitten muse.—*Musical World.*

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE TEETH.

ARTICLE NUMBER I.

BY MARIA A. ELMORE.

No more obsolete and antiquated has good, strong, healthy, vigorous eyesight become, than good, sound, genuine, native teeth. Both have almost become things of the past. The teeth used to be divided, and we suppose the classification is stil l extant, into two sets; the first being called the *temporary or deciduous* set, and the second the *permanent* or *adult* set. When this classification was made no doubt it was a correct one and corresponded to the facts in real life; in those days the second set *was* a permanent one, permanent in fact as well as in name. Two sets *did* then last a person a lifetime; old men and women of eighty years would scarcely know what it was to have a decayed tooth in their heads. But times have changed since then and the dental historian of this age will need to revise this classification and make additions thereto. In our days of luxury and high living the second set has lost its permanency, and become almost as short lived and temporary as the first; so temporary, indeed, that we scarcely expect to see a person who has attained the age of twenty or twenty-five years possessed of a good looking set of natural teeth; and even if such an anomaly can be found, the owner thereof is at once suspected of wearing false ones, and not until after we are convinced by testimony, by close approximation with our own eyes, until after assurance is made doubly sure can we really believe that they are the real, genuine, old fashioned article. The cause of this dental degeneracy is the same as that of most other ills to which flesh is heir, lack of proper care and attention. To take a near view of many people's teeth or to smell the breath which issues through them is a thing to be dreaded, an almost sickening process. If we have not respect enough for ourselves to keep them in a cleanly, wholesome condition, then surely a consideration for the feelings of others ought to prompt us to it, for of all disgusting sights few are more repulsive than that of dirty, filthy, black, neglected, uncared for teeth—teeth on which for years poisonous tartar has been collecting, and upon which it is almost ineffaceably incrusted. In nine cases out of ten we think this might be avoided. If persons could only be brought to realize, and children taught from their infancy to consider that it was just as necessary to have clean teeth as a clean face, such revolting sights would not be so common. And not only does this tartar present a very loathsome appearance, but its presence on the teeth is an evil which we ought to strive by every means in our power to prevent. If we are rightly informed, it is a minute insect or combination of insects which eat and burrow into the fleshy substance around the teeth thus causing a great deal of pain; and not only does it cause pain in the immediate vicinity of the teeth, but the pains which they inflict often dart and shoot upward into the upper regions of the face and head, thus causing excessive physical suffering and anguish. Are you ever troubled with inexplicable sensations of distress of this kind? Did you ever think that possibly all these might arise from the condition of your teeth? Probably many of the ills which are denominated neuralgic and catarrhal, spring from no other source than this. One help toward preventing the formation of this nauseous substance would be to remove after each meal, everything that may have insinuated itself between or accumulate itself upon the teeth while eating, and then rinse thoroughly with cold water. Sometime during the day wash them with soap. Not only is soap necessary for the skin, but it is indispensable to the well being of the teeth. Indeed, for the prevention and removal of this tartar we know of no dentifrice equal to it. There are many people, however, who never think of such a thing as cleaning their teeth. Will such we ask how *can* you have anything but unsightly, miserable, decayed teeth? What right have you to expect anything but untold dental torment and agony? Would you expect always to have a clean face if you never washed it? Have there a self preserving and protecting power of their own so that they need no voluntary care exercised upon them? Nay, verily. On the other hand, like every other portion of the human body if left to themselves they have a wonderful and remarkable self-destroying and decaying tendency, and not only do they possess this deteriorating power in themselves, but they have innumerable foes and helpers in this work of destruction. The very elaborate and richly cooked indigestible food of this land, our American tables are so heavily laden with, by no means a small contributor to the work of destruction, but one which we employ. But there are many more causes, and some of these we propose to speak. First, we would mention that of *using pins in connection with the teeth.* We have said that nothing should be allowed to remain on or between the teeth after eating, but that everything should be carefully removed. Never, however, use a pin or a needle for the purpose. A regular toothpick or broom corn or something of that kind is the best thing we know of. We have sometimes seen persons so rude and barbarous as to take a penknife with which they ate their food. This however, is too serious a violation of all good breeding and decorum to need special denunciation here. Drawing back and forth upon a fine white thread placed between them will oftentimes remove what may have lodged itself there when other means fail. We say a "white" thread, the reason for which will appear under a subsequent heading. Some persons seem to have a great propensity to put and keep pins in their mouth, especially when engaged in bathing. Very convenient this may be, no doubt, but a bad practice notwithstanding. Most if not all, metalic substances except silver and gold are very injurious to the enamel of the teeth, and there is really not often any valid reason for hastening on their premature decay by such reckless habits as these.

2. *Biting off finger nails and holding them in the mouth.* This gives to the fingers a very peculiar and awkward appearance, but if in addition to biting them off, they are retained in the mouth, the teeth become injured thereby. Good health of the teeth requires that finger nails should be kept away from them.

3. *Biting off thread.* With many this is another fixed habit. We always feel provoked whenever we see this, for we never knew an instance in which there was the least necessity for it whatever. One purpose for which our teeth were given us *is to bite*, to be sure, but it does not follow that we are to bite everything that comes in our way. certainly not threads, for if this were one of the legitimate uses for which they were given us, the practice of it would never have caused such lasting injury to them. And still further—more in biting off colored thread, we are apt to swallow some of its poisonous particles, and these becoming assimilated with the blood are of no benefit to the system, to say the least.

PEOPLE YOU OBJECT TO MEET.

Mr. Whiner, who never sees you without saying how very fat you've grown, or how pale you look.

Mr. Humdrum, who, when in society, confines his conversation to the changes of the weather, and the rising price of coal.

Mrs. Dwaddler, who, if you meet her in the Park, is pretty sure to ask you to carry her fat lap dog for her.

Mr. Quaver, who raves about the music of the future, and never says a word of sense about the music of the present.

Capt. Blusterham, who bellows out your name when he meets you in the street, and shakes you by the hand till he nearly wrings your fingers off.

Mr. Wheezer, who fancies that he is an invalid, and explains to you the symptoms of his latest ailment.

Mr. Harduppe, who, upon the strength of old schoolfellowship, will never miss a chance of borrowing five dollars of you.

Mr. Borer, who even now discusses the merits of the Tichborne case.

Messrs. Sawbones and Pilgarlic, who, when they happen to meet at dinner, invariably talk shop together, and take away your appetite.

Mr. Jeremiah Doldrums, who thinks he has a grievance against one of your best friends, and takes you by the button-hole in order to explain it.

Baron Munchausen, Junior, who was once captured by the brigands, and every time he sees you embellishes the incident.

Mr. and Mrs. Cadger, who, if you invite them for a day or two, always come provided with luggage for a fortnight.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—The last noticed are the following: For "Fleshy brown noses," read "Freshly blown roses." For "Small ox in a lady's pocket," read "Small box in a lady's pocket." For "Is the broom to mammy given," read "Is the boon to memory given." For "Ne'er to face a gander," read "Ne'er to fade again." For "The bison is no drum," read "The vision is no dream."

SERIOUS ODDITIES.

The danger of extempore prayer is, that it may degenerate into the ludicrous. Take for example, the case of the elder who was invited to pray on the day after a battle, and who said, "O Lord, I never see such a day as it was yesterday, and don't believe you ever did!" Or take the case of the minister, giving praise at harvest time: "We thank Thee, O Lord, for thy great beauty," said he; "We thank Thee for the fine weather, we thank Thou hast enabled us to gather in the wheat throughout the district—with the exception of Farmer Mill's little three-cornered patch down in the hollow, not worth mentioning." Dean Ramsay, if I remember rightly, tells a yet better story of the same kind. A Highland minister, having been requested by his flock to pray for better weather, and being at the same time warned to be cautious in presenting his petition, because the last time he had prayed for better weather it had become worse, thus expressed himself: "An' noo, Lord, I hae a petition to present, but I mean be unco wary o' the wordin' o'it. Ye ken, Lord, the kittle state the crops are in. Just send us a soughin', southerin, dreein' breeze as'll save the straes, tearin', reevin', thunderin' storm, as ye dic the last time I prayed for gude weather, ye'll play the very mischief wi' the aits, and fairly spoil all." A singular example of the effect of devotional habits over an ignorant mind was recorded in the newspapers some years ago. A domestic servant at Canterbury was charged with stealing five pounds from her master's till. This sum was missed immediately after she had made off from her master's house, and when taken into custody a piece of paper was found in her possession, on which she had recently written a prayer suited to her circumstances. Here is a copy of the strange document: "O Lord, I pray thee look down on me, one who is now bowed down with grief; in pity, Lord, I pray you, the broken-hearted woman. Things that I require; 1 sack of flour, 1 score of salt pork, 1-2 ditto salt beef, 6 pounds sugar, 1 ditto tea, 1 ditto butter, 6 ditto cheese, 4 ditto candles, 1-2 ditto coffee 2 sacks of potatoes, 1 ton coles, 1 hundred of wood, and 2 sovereigns to pay Mrs. Vinall for her kindness." Mrs. Vinall was the woman to whose house she had gone when running away from her situation. I may add that the pious young person who apparently made sure of a favorable answer to her petition by helping herself to the means of purchasing what she needed, escaped scot free, because it could not be shown that the money she was known to have expended on herself, after running away, was actually the same money her master had lost. In nothing, perhaps, is the humorous side of the religious feeling exhibited more strongly than in the cathedrals and other religious structures of past ages. That the builders of these were influenced by a great deal of earnest sincerity, admits of little question. Yet, what quaint details these works present, what comicalities in stone, what absolute obscenities even in connection with all that is sacred! What prompted these eccentricities? Not irreligion, certainly; probably more grossness, or the absence of that delicate sensibility in these days draws a hard and fast line between the fanciful and licentious between the legitimately artistic and the offensively suggestive. But, in truth, we are little able to realize the Middle Age religious life. It was something quite distinct from anything of which we have experience. It is hard even to understand the artistic animating men of later days—of Wilde, the poet, for example, vicar of Aylmo, and one of the ejected ministers of 1662, who is remembered for doing a good thing in an incredibly bad manner, or of the left six Bibles to one of the churches of his native town, St. Ives, for which twelve persons, six of male and six female, were to throw dice in church on Whit-Tuesday, while the minister knelt and prayed to God to "direct the lots to His glory." That is surely one of the most remarkable prayers on record.—*Belgravia.*

☞ Mrs. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian's wife, was, according to the statement of a reporter, at her husband's funeral. He says: 'Sitting at the window facing Broad street and with no one near her, her arms resting listlessly upon her knees, her fingers nervously drumming and loving each other, was Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of the dead. If any one knew who she was they appeared to keep their distance. She arrived at half-past twelve. She was dressed in deep mourning with a double black crape veil flowing nearly to the floor. She moved hurriedly toward the rear parlor, where the remains were lying. There were but five or six persons in the room. Throwing aside her veil she stood for nearly ten minutes placed her hand upon his head, and followed the arm down to the hand, which she grasped for a few minutes. Then she glided toward the foot of the coffin and plucked one or two flowers from the cross which lay upon the dead man's feet. She then moved rapidly to the front parlor, where she was seated on the coffin left the house."

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

GINGERBREAD.—Stir half a pound of brown sugar, and half a pound of butter together; add one pint of molasses, large teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of allspice, and one of cloves, with four tablespoonfuls of ginger; then alternately, five beaten eggs and one pound and a half of flour; stir it well, and at the last put in half a teaspoonful of pearlash or cooking soda well dissolved, and bake in a pan.

Anecdotes.

☞ A certain political speaker closed an address in behalf of his party with the following florid peroration; "Build a wormfence around a winter's supply of summer weather; skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon; catch a thunderbolt in a basket; break a hurricane to harness; grounda sluice an earthquake; lasso an avalanche; pin a dragon on the crater of an active volcano; hive all the stars in a nail-keg; hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry; put the sky to soak in a grapevine; unbuckle the belly-band of eternity, and paste 'To let' on the sun and moon; but never, sir,—never for a moment, sir—delude yourself with the idea that any ticket or party can beat our candidates."

☞ A good story is told of an Irish hostler who was sent to the stable to bring forth a traveler's horse. Not knowing which of the two strange horses in the stalls belonged to the traveller, and wishing to avoid the appearance of ignorance in his business, he saddled both animals and brought them to the door. The traveller pointed out his own horse, saying: "That's my nag." "Certainly, yer honor, I knew that, but I didn't know which one o' them was the other gintleman's."

☞ "How is it, Miss, that you gave your age to the register as only twenty-five? I was born the same year with yourself, and, being thirty-nine, must be——" Young lady. "Ah, you see, Mr. Assessor, you have lived much faster than I."

☞ Wedding cards in Denver consist of the "Jack of Diamonds" and "Queen of Hearts," with the names of the contracting parties on each. If the bride's mother is living, the "ten of clubs" is also enclosed.

☞ Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece of bacon near him was so small that the lady of the house remarked to him: "Pray, Mr. Jenkins, help yourself to the bacon; don't be afraid of it." "No, indeed, madam, I shall not be. I've seen a piece twice as large, and it did not scare me a bit."

☞ In the course of a "proof" in the Court of Session, a learned junior counsel was attempting to break down a female witness upon a point of time, and in so doing asked her, "Why are you so certain as to the date? Do you keep a diary?" To which the witness gravely replied, "No, sir, I keep a public house."

LOGICAL.—*First Young Gent:* "Oh, my dear fellow, dining out late last night accounts for your being 'seedy.' Took too much wine, of course?" *Second Young Gent:* "Oh, no, it wasn't the wine! Besides, I couldn't have drunk too much, 'cause I'm as thirsty as possible now."

☞ A lawyer, notorious for brow beating witnesses, asked a man in a case of assault and battery, what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened. He answered: "Just four feet five inches and a half." "How came you to know so exact?" said the council. "Because I expected some lawyer to ask me," said he, "and I measured it."

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 381 miles of road. A distance of nearly 300 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota Section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying-trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres, of excellent average quality, are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $3.66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $200,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and cancelling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the road; its Rights of way, Telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest, a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8½ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post Office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable